The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2033. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vote on Kansas to be Taken in the House on Thursday Next—Probable Result—The Purchase of the Pennsylvania Bank Property, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

It is the general understanding among the members of the House that the vote will be taken on the Kansas question on Thursday next. It is believed by the opponents of the bill that they will have seven majority in favor of the proposition made by Mr. CRITTENDEN in the Senate, but there is reason to fear that certain three Republicans will not vote for the bill even if thus amended. Efforts are making to overcome their objections. On the other hand, the Lecomptonites boast confidently that certain men who profess opposition have already sold out, and intend to cheat their friends. S.

(FROM OUR REGULAR FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The Senate's Committee on Territories will report at once a bill for a Judicial District in Arizona. They be finished that morning. Senator GWIN will move the substitute bill as a substitute, and support it by a strong speech.

The Select Committee raised by Mr. FLORENCE's resolution, to investigate the circumstances connected with the purchase of the site of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the Post-Office in Philadelphia, to-day examined Ex-Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, who detailed into a private history of the transaction, and spoke of the care he took not to pay for the property more than it was worth. Several weeks ago a broker reached him that a high officer of the Government had received a fee from the bank, and he understood that JOHN MILLER, late Postmaster of Philadelphia, was the person implicated in the charge. Subsequently, in conversation, Mr. MILLER informed him that after the purchase was effected, Mr. ALLISON, President of the Bank, gave him what he considered himself entitled to for services rendered in perfecting the sale. Mr. CAMPBELL said that, until recently, he knew of nobody connected with the Post-Office Department thus participating in such a transaction.

Mr. THOMAS ALLISON was then examined. He said that after the property had been offered to the Government, Mr. MILLER, under the instruction of the Postmaster-General, called on him as to the price of the site, and was informed, in response to his inquiry, that $350,000 was the lowest sum, without any commissions, that it would be sold for. That amount was paid by a Government check. Mr. MILLER afterwards asked Mr. ALLISON to give him what his services were worth, and he himself suggested $25,000. Mr. ALLISON gave him a check for $8,000 and another for $17,000. There was no previous agreement.

Col. JOHN GARDNER, late chief in the clerk post department, testified it was not known or suspected, at the time of the purchase, that any officer was to have a pecuniary interest in the transaction.

During the speaking in the House this evening, nearly all the seats were deserted, and when the adjournment took place at 9 o'clock, only three members were present.

LAWRENCE H. HAZZARD, Register and Disbursing Clerk of the Navy Department, a position he has held since 1841, died suddenly last night. He was yesterday apparently in good health.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

The business of the morning hour was unimportant, with the exception of the presentation of some Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, objected to them in strong terms, as disrespectful to Congress, the Judiciary and the President.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, defended them, saying he believed them fully.

Mr. SUMNER, of New-York, presented a similar Anti-Slavery remonstrance, but couched in temperate language, from the Society of Friends of New-York.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, made an ineffectual motion to take up the Army bill.

Nothing from Commander JACKSON, of the Navy for arrearage of pay, and presenting additional evidence in the case of ANSON DART, were presented and referred.

Reports were made against a grant to beautify the Custom-house at Burlington, Iowa; and against remunerating Captain CAMPBELL's company in the War of 1812.

A resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate of the capabilities of the ship *Franklin* to be converted into a screw-steamer.

Bills were passed for the erection of additional land offices in California; and for the relief of WILLIAM ANDS, of Portland, Me.

The bill for the general introduction of an international code of marine signals, was reported from the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

The consideration of the bill for the admission of Minnesota was then resumed, the question being on Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to strike out the second section of the bill to the effect that the State shall be entitled to one Representative and such additional numbers as the Census may show. Mr. DOUGLAS' object being to give the State three Representatives, in accordance with her actual population, instead of with the incomplete census returns, which only give two and a moiety.

Messrs. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and others, proposed technical amendments, but expressed no vital difference of opinion, with the exception of Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, who protested against apportioning the representation on guess-work. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota because he wished to keep faith in the Slavery question, but there are many portions of the Constitution to which he objected, especially the basis of the franchise, which allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote, and also half-breeds and Indians who have adopted habits of civilization, put on pants, spurs, and short collars, get drunk, and thus fixed up, fulfil the constitutional essentials of the ballot-box.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, agreed with the Senator from Mississippi. We have only before us the legal evidence of one hundred and forty-nine thousand inhabitants, and he did not see why she should have three representatives, when the State of Vermont, with three hundred thousand, has only three. He was in favor of allowing one representative now, and more as the new census hereafter to be taken shall show she is entitled to, and made a motion to that effect. This motion he said would admit her now, and she could make a new census, and send additional members even before this Congress thirteen.

Further desultory discussion occurred on the clause regulating the number of Representatives.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was in favor of the section as it stands. He denied that the Federal Government can go into a sovereign State to fix the qualifications of voters.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, opposed allowing Minnesota three Representatives, inasmuch as the Constitutional proportion is one Representative for ninety-two thousand inhabitants, while Minnesota has only an official record of one hundred and forty-nine thousand. Hence it is absolutely forbidden by the Federal Constitution to give her undue political weight.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, was for adhering strictly to the Constitution and giving only one Representative. Conjectural computations would be dangerous. Every Representative from the old States now represents a large surplus, and it would not be fair to give a new State an apportionment in 1858, while the old ones retain the apportionment of the year 1850.

Finally, Mr. TOOMBS moved that Minnesota be permitted to have three Representatives until her census is rectified, and thereafter such number as the census may show her entitled to.

Without taking a vote, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, proposed the naming of an early day for the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. He thought it best to have an understanding in the matter, so that nobody shall be taken by surprise.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said that the House had been debating the questions involved in that bill for nine years, and nearly all this session. This Kansas question blocks up public as well as private business. He was therefore ready to meet the question to-day, or to-morrow, with or without further debate. He thought it due to the interests of the country that the House should come to a vote, and suggested that by common consent they agree to take up the bill to-morrow.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and others objected, on the ground that the House was unusually thin; when there was a full attendance they could, by common consent, fix a day.

Mr. STEPHENS having been asked by several members to fix a day, named Tuesday, April 6.

Mr. CAMPBELL suggested next Tuesday.

Mr. STEPHENS thought that too short a time.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the House had agreed on the first Monday of June for adjournment. It would be impossible to get through the public business by that time, unless the earliest possible day should be fixed for the vote on the Kansas question.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, had no doubt the matter was not now pressed, an arrangement might be made, which would be satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his suggestion for the present, in the belief that such an arrangement will be made. When a day was fixed he would announce it.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, made an ineffectual effort to report a bill for the Committee of Ways and Means, regulating the mode and manner of collecting and disbursing the revenue.

The House went into Committee on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. PETTUS, of Kentucky, made a speech in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. He predicted the most disastrous consequences from the defeat of the bill, and accused the Republicans with keeping open the agitation to promote their Presidential electioneering purposes.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the injustice and oppression of the attempt to force on the people of Kansas a Constitution against which they have protested in the most solemn forms. The people were lulled into security by Executive promises that the Constitution should be submitted, but were betrayed by fraud and violence, and now the last act in the drama is sought be consummated. The people of Kansas were true to their great inheritance, and would not submit to gross usurpation upon their political rights, for which they were characterized falsely, by the President, as rebellious. But Mr. GROW believed, with JEFFERSON, that "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God." Those who submit to usurpation are worthy to be slaves. While the attempt is made to force on Kansas an odious despotism, and to propagate human bondage, there can be no peace in Kansas.

Mr. REILLY, of Pennsylvania, maintained the legality of the proceedings attending the formation of the Lecompton Constitution. If Kansas is admitted into the Union, the Legislature can at any time pass an act providing for amending and submitting it to the people, and no power outside of the State can interfere. He knew not what his fate would be for voting for the Kansas bill, but if his constituents think he has done wrong, they have the right to send another to take his place.

Mr. TRAVIS, of Mass., said whatever blame or cause exists for disunion attaches to the slave power, which for many years has controlled the Democratic Party. He spoke of the decline of Slavery, both in a moral and political aspect.

Mr. STEPHENS announced that he will, on Thursday next, at 1 o'clock, move to take up the Senate Kansas bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Ind., inquired by whom the arrangement had been made.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained, saying that various gentlemen had been consulted.

Mr. GROW had no objection to Mr. STEPHENS making the motion. That was as far as he (GROW) and his friends could go to-day. If all sides consent on Thursday next, the bill can then be taken up.

Mr. STEPHENS said that Mr. GROW correctly understood the matter; no motion would be made till Thursday.

Mr. CAMPBELL remarked that by this arrangement no advantage could be taken by either party.

Mr. QUITMAN of Miss., said he wished to offer an amendment to the bill.

Mr. STEPHENS replied that this arrangement would not preclude him.

Mr. FLORENCE of Penn., and others, thought there was some discrepancy between the statements of Messrs. CAMPBELL and STEPHENS.

The latter repeated that he designed nothing more than to move, on Thursday, to take the bill from the Speaker's table.

Mr. DAVIS of Ind., said this was satisfactory to him and those with whom he acted.

Mr. MONTGOMERY of Penn., wished to know whether Mr. STEPHENS would move to take up the bill merely for discussion, or to put it on its passage?

Mr. STEPHENS replied that he intended to move the previous question. If the majority want debate, they could vote down the motion.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that if the latter was agreed to, the bill would be open for amendment or discussion, at the pleasure of the House. He assured gentlemen that neither he nor Mr. STEPHENS desired to take advantage of either side.

This arrangement seemed to be perfectly understood by the House.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, made a speech in defence of the South. There is something she loves more than the Union, and will defend to the last extremity, namely: her equality, constitutional rights, and independence.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, representing the Congressional district which gave the largest Republican majority in the last Presidential election of any district in the United States, protested in the name of thirty thousand of his constituents against consummating what they considered the crime of forcing Slavery upon the free people of Kansas, against their expressed will, and by means of the Lecompton Constitution. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of the honor and plighted faith of the nation, and had opened up a Slavery agitation which would never cease until that wrong was righted. The Administration of both PIERCE and BUCHANAN had proved hostile to freedom, the former deserved the contempt, and the latter merited the execration of posterity. The history of the outrages in Kansas, was a blot upon the escutcheon of the nation, and were it not for the official proofs the accounts of them in after time would be considered merely as a romance of rascality. The Governors who had been sent there had either been removed or compelled to resign, for attempting to hold the scales of justice even between the contending parties. Like Saturn devouring successively all his children, the Pierce and Buchanan Administrations had devoured successively all their Kansas Governors. The Slave Power was constantly aggressive, and like the controlling power of the French Revolution, it marched from crimes to amnesties, and from amnesties to crimes. He felt proud of the noble State which he in part represented, for the position her representatives in both Houses have taken on the admission of Kansas. The people behind them stood like a wall of fire against that hideous deformity, the Lecompton Constitution, resisting all appliances, and forever condemning that outrage—"thawed by influence, and unbribed by gain." He closed by severely denouncing the provisions of the Constitution, and predicting further enormities if it passed. So far as regarded the declaring of the election of the Legislature on the 4th of January, while King CALHOUN had words of fairness on his lips, there was connivance in his heart.

Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, said that he did all in his power to effect Mr. BUCHANAN's election, but that he dissented from his views on the Kansas question, believing that the Executive had committed a great political mistake and a fundamental error. The so-called Lecompton Constitution was a flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and in direct conflict with the doctrine of popular sovereignty as enunciated by the Cincinnati resolutions, in the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN accepting the nomination, in his Inaugural Address, and in the letter of instructions to Gov. WALKER. He said that the Lecompton Constitution was conceived in fraud, and that it was now sought to be forced on an unwilling and protesting people. He hoped the Lecompton Constitution would follow the Topeka Constitution to an infamous grave, never to be disturbed.

Mr. DAY, of Connecticut, said he would not vote for the admission of Kansas with Slavery if every man there desired it. He considered that the Missouri Compromise was repealed to wrest the Territories from Freedom. The prominent reason why he would vote against Lecompton was that he would never recognize property in man. He hoped the day would come when infidelity would give place to practical Christianity.

Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, pursued a line of argument in accordance with the opinion on the Dred Scott case, to show on what slight pretexts the North get-up excitements on the subject of Slavery. He advocated the Lecompton Constitution, and said the party represented by GERRIT SMITH are the friends of the slaves, but the great object of the Free-Soil organization is power, and the Slavery question was brought in to assist in obtaining possession of the Government. If they should succeed, animated as they are by hatred of the South, that section would consider whether it could expect any further justice in the Union, and whether the time has not come for it to take its destinies into its own hands.

Mr. COVODE, of Pennsylvania, said that the President had trampled on law and justice, and given countenance to most infamous frauds in Kansas.

Mr. ROBBINS, of New-Jersey, made a speech in favor of the distribution of lands among the States for the promotion of education and agriculture.

Adjourned.

The Kansas Question—Prospect in the House—Feeling in Kansas—The Future.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

It is curious to what an extent public attention here at the capital is absorbed by Kansas affairs. Nobody, in or out of Congress, talks or thinks of anything else. At dinners, in the streets, even at evening parties, the fate of Lecompton is the leading theme of conversation. In part this may be due to the intrinsic interest and importance of the subject; but hopes and fears of its influence upon *party* divisions and *party* supremacy, are at the bottom of most of it. The Democrats fear it will break up their organization; the Republicans hope it will give them control of the Government;—and in these contending apprehensions is to be found the secret of the absorbing interest which the subject excites. The absolute right and justice of the case control the action of very few. In fact, scarcely a Democrat can be found who will attempt to vindicate the Lecompton movement, *per se*, or who hesitates to express his regret that matters have not taken a different shape. The arguments of TOOMBS and GREEN, and one or two other Senators in vindication of the legality of the application, command no respect, even from those who will vote with them. They are welcomed only because they afford some show of excuse for voting in favor of a bill distasteful in itself, but the success of which is necessary to the party responsible for it.

Public attention just now centres upon the vote in the House. The President considers the result to be very doubtful, and has made personal appeals to Pennsylvania Democrats, who are expected to vote against the bill, of the most urgent character. Whatever may be the intrinsic relations of the measure to the Democratic Party, the President has, in fact, made it a cardinal and essential element of his policy,—and he will regard its defeat as a death-blow to his Administration. Senator DOUGLAS, in his speech of Monday night, affected surprise that disloyalty upon every other question should be tolerated, but not upon this. He could scarcely feel the surprise which he expressed. If, upon receipt of the Lecompton Constitution, the President had simply transmitted it to Congress for such action as that body might see fit to take upon it, Democrats would have been free to vote for or against it, without subjecting themselves to the imputation and the penalty of treason to the party. But the President, in his Special Message, made it a party measure, and its acceptance a test of party fidelity. His *right* to do so may be doubted or denied: but having done it, there is no alternative:—he must either be sustained or overthrown. Mr. BUCHANAN understands this perfectly:—and in an interview with a Pennsylvania member, to-day, declared with visible emotion, that the defeat of the bill would break down his Administration,—that his fate was in the hands of his political friends,—and that he appealed to them to save him from ruin.

It is now generally believed that Mr. CRITTENDEN's amendment—requiring a submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas—will be carried in the House. The Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of your City, in an able and ingenious speech to-day, foreshadowed, though he did not declare, his purpose to vote for it—and he will probably be followed in so doing by all the Douglas Democrats. The Southern Americans will support it warmly, as they consider it their measure. For this very reason some of the ultra-radical Republicans hesitate about giving it their votes—but their scruples will probably yield to maturer reflection. It will probably be carried by this combination, and will be sent back to the Senate. That body will doubtless reject it—and then the question will recur whether the House will recede from or adhere to its amendment. If the bill reaches that stage, I think it will pass. There was nothing in Mr. CLARK's speech to-day to lead me to believe that, in such a case, he himself would not vote for it.

There is marked bitterness on the part of the Southern Democrats towards DOUGLAS. They have transferred their hatred of the Republicans to him, and their chief anxiety now is, that he should not reap the reward of his "treachery." I have very little doubt that, if compelled to choose between DOUGLAS and SEWARD for President, the whole band of Pro-Slavery fire-eaters, with TOOMBS at their head, would vote for the latter. Mr. DOUGLAS, on his part, is by no means mealy-mouthed or overfastidious in his expressions of opinion. At an early stage of his defection,—while he was having interviews with the President, in the hope that they might come to some agreement,—the latter remarked to him that it was very perilous for a public man to put himself in opposition to his party,—and that he must take the liberty of reminding him of the fate of RIVES and TALLMADGE, who rebelled against the policy of Gen. JACKSON. "Permit me, Mr. President," Mr. DOUGLAS replied,—"permit me to remind you *that General Jackson is dead.*" This is very much the tone which the Illinois Senator has taken throughout this contest,—and it must be confessed that it is not eminently conciliatory.

Gov. ROBINSON of Kansas is here, watching movements with interest, as he well may. He says that everything is quiet in the Territory, and that the people are awaiting with anxiety the result of action here. He thinks that very great injury has been inflicted upon the Territory by the reckless and absurd conduct of the fanatical section of the Free-State Party, and that they are gradually losing their influence, and will eventually be set aside as of no importance. The decision of CALHOUN to reject the Delaware Crossing returns will leave political parties in the two Houses thus:

	Free-State.	Pro-Slavery.
House of Reps.	30	14
Council	12	7
Joint ballot	42	21

If the Lecompton Constitution passes, part of the Free-State Party will be for disregarding it and the State Government under it entirely;—while the more conservative section will favor an immediate organization of the State Government for the purpose either of electing Senators and proceeding at once to call a Convention to frame a new Constitution, or of keeping it out of the hands of their opponents and then falling back upon the Territorial organization. If moderate and judicious counsels prevail, it is not difficult to foresee which of these courses will be adopted.

You remember that a large portion of Mr. DOUGLAS' speech was devoted to an article in the *Union* of November last,—taking the ground that as slaves were property under the Constitution of the United States, a slaveholder had a right to take and hold them anywhere within the Union:—and that the Northern States committed an unconstitutional act in passing emancipation laws. I understand that the article was written by J. K. PAULDING, of your State, formerly Secretary of the Navy; its sentiments were partially disavowed by the *Union* a few days later.

There is a good deal of excitement, but not much anger or bitterness of feeling here. My own opinion is that this Lecompton agitation is only the beginning of the end. If the President is beaten upon this, I have very little doubt that he will instantly throw new issues upon the country which will override all existing party lines and divisions, and launch our political vessel upon a more tempestuous sea than it has yet encountered. Yours, H. J. R.

Later from Mexico.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND THE GOVERNMENT FORCES—NO DECISIVE RESULT—EXPECTED BATTLE NEAR VERA CRUZ.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 25.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived, from Vera Cruz 21st inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 16th. It is very difficult to obtain reliable information, but the following is probably pretty near correct: Several battles had been fought between the Constitutional forces and those of the Zuloaga Government. The latter claim a triumph but it don't amount to much.

General PARREDI had retreated before General OGOLLES, of the Zuloaga Party. Pronunciamentos were still the order of the day, but the Government of ZULOAGA seems to be generally gaining ground.

The city of Vera Cruz was under martial law. The forces of ZULOAGA were on their way there, and a hard battle would probably be fought somewhere between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Destructive Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 25.

A fire broke out this morning in South Frederick-street, which consumed a soap-factory owned by Geo. A. JOHNSON, together with its contents. Insured for $2,000 in the Franklin Company, Philadelphia; $4,000 in the Fireman's Company, Baltimore. A large larger-bier house adjoining, and a three-story dwelling-house belonging to Dr. JOHNSON, also burnt. Many of the neighboring houses were more or less damaged. Aggregate loss, $10,000. This afternoon a portion of the walls fell in; severely injuring several boys, one or two thought fatally.

Quick Passages.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 25.

The bark *Cora Lynn*, of Yarmouth, N. S., arrived at Eastport on Sunday, in twenty-four days from Liverpool. Other vessels have arrived here during the week from the same port in from twenty-five to twenty-eight days. They report good weather and no ice.

Accident to a Suspension Bridge.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, March 25.

Last night one third of the flooring of the suspension bridge across the falls, together with the stringers, gave way. The suspending rods are hanging loose from the cable, and the service of wire on the cable over the pillars seems to be chafed.

Liabilities of Lawrence, Stone & Co.

BOSTON, Thursday, March 25.

At the second meeting of the creditors of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., to-day, claims amounting to $640,000 were proved, making an aggregate of debts of nearly $3,000,000.

Railroad Casualty.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, March 25.

A widow woman, named Mrs. MARY CUTTER while walking across the Central Railroad Bridge this afternoon, was run over by a locomotive and instantly killed. The body was mutilated in a shocking manner. She leaves three children.

Western Emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 25.

Western emigration has fairly set in. The number of emigrants passing through the city is very large, and daily increases. The Pacific Railroad takes over up a hundred a day, and the Missouri River steamers are crowded.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

HALIFAX, Thursday, March 25—11½ P. M.

There are yet no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, now in her thirteenth day from Liverpool. Weather cloudy, with a slight northwest wind. Thermometer, 28°.

The Bark Actress.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 25.

The bark *Actress*, HOPKINS, from Glasgow for this port, which ran ashore yesterday on Ossabaw Shoals, has become a total wreck. Crew saved.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, March 25.

The Senate has passed all the House Railroad Appropriation bills.

FROM ALBANY.

An Active Day in the Senate—Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents—Appointments on the Banking Laws—Banks and Mortgages as a Banking Basis, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 25, 1858.

The Senate had an active sitting to-day. There was some old work finished up, some considerable that is new laid out, and some work that had been badly finished was reconsidered and sent back where it could be retouched and made more nearly to conform to the actual condition of things.

The most important of the botch work that was put back was the bill ordered to a third reading some days since, to appropriate $75,000 to the New-York Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and $30,000 to the Western House of Refuge. These appropriations were asked for the purpose of enabling the managers of these institutions to enlarge their buildings. When the bill came up this morning for a third reading, a motion was made to recommit, with instructions to reduce the amounts of the appropriations. The motion prevailed, and the bill was amended so that the appropriation for the Western House of Refuge was struck out, and the sum of $75,000 reduced to $25,000. Then the bill was referred back to the Committee on Finance, without instructions, and in such a manner as to put it back in the General Orders, when the Committee shall make its report.

I cannot anticipate what that report will be—but I can express the conviction that it ought to be against any appropriation whatever. Not that but both of the institutions seeking this aid are eminently deserving. I believe them in all respects to be entitled to the confidence and the generosity of the State. But at present, even those qualifications should not swerve the Legislature from a determination to withhold every money appropriation that is not absolutely necessary to cancel existing or maturing obligations. The Republican members of the Legislature have certainly suffered enough, politically, through their generosity of last year, and they ought to have learned lessons of policy, if their natural good nature will not permit them to indulge in such economy as the necessities of the State Treasury impose.

THE BANKING LAWS,

And such amendments as are threatened or suggested by the financial embarrassments of the past season, have awakened the interest and arrested the attention of your mercantile community. A long memorial comes up to the Senate to-day, deprecating any interference with the banking system as it is now existing in the City of New-York. The memorial is full of admissions and arguments that make one shudder at the demoralization of the mercantile community, as is necessarily implied in such admissions and arguments. The one ray of hope which you hold fast to after its perusal, is gleamed from the signatures. They are "of the earth, earthy," and justify the supposition that those who indorse the strange sentiments of the memorial do not know and cannot represent actual, existing facts.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Several new bills were introduced in the Senate this morning. They were:

1. An act to amend the law authorizing the formation of associations to improve the breed of horses. The amendment authorizes such associations to issue bonds and mortgage real estate.

2. An amendment to the Assessment laws, by which ministers' real and personal property to the amount of $1,000 is exempt from taxation. In course of time, at this rate, two-thirds of the taxable property of the State will be exempted. Would not it be more fair to distribute common burdens over the entire property of the State? I can well see that there is some show of propriety in exempting Church property, actually dedicated to the service of God, from the payment of taxation. But certainly there can be no more propriety in exempting the accumulations of ministers than there would be in exempting lawyers, doctors, editors, bankers, etc.

3. A bill was also introduced to require all persons baling hay to stamp the initials of their names upon some piece of wood, used in the baling. Also, to mark the gross and net weight on each bale. Putting a poorer quality of hay on the inside than appears on the outside, renders the vendor liable to have his hay confiscated, and subjects him to a penalty.

4. A law making it a misdemeanor to cut, blot, or in any way mar or deface any book, chart or map in a public library. This Legislature has no grade of crime. It is a misdemeanor to do anything, from taking a bribe to blotting a book. If it keeps on, we shall have a statute making it a misdemeanor to speak to a Senator or to shake hands with an Assemblyman.

THE HOUSE

Was all the morning in Committee of the Whole. Progress was reported on the bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through Main, Greene and other streets.

The tainting of bonds and mortgages as a basis for banking, occupied the House two-thirds of the day. Progress was reported, without any vote being reached.

It is astonishing the persistence with which the stock-jobbers adhere to this hostility to bonds and mortgages as security. It is still more astonishing to find some sound, sensible men from the country uniting in this war upon landed property. They certainly must be blind when, by their votes, they recognize and indorse the stock-jobber's theory, that there is no value in that from which all things is produced. If the farmers of the Legislature will, for a moment, reflect upon the inevitable tendency of this exclusion of bonds and mortgages to depreciate the value of real estate, they certainly will not give such a proposition an affirmative vote. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. WHEELER, against any radical change in the banking laws.

By Mr. ELY, to amend the Brooklyn Water Works act.

By Mr. ANDS, to increase the depth of water in the Hudson River opposite Troy.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, to amend the Charter of the Excelsior College.

By Mr. DAVIS, to amend the law relative to the taxation of ministers of the Gospel; also, relative to the appointment of Commissioners to take private property for public purposes; also, to enlarge the power of the Board of Supervisors.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law relative to the Improvement of the breed of horses.

By Mr. DOREMUS, relative to bale hay and hay scales.

By Mr. ELY, to incorporate the Manhattan Trust Company.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, and reported progress on the bill for the Protection of Gas Consumers in New-York and Brooklyn.

In Committee of the Whole, the bill relative to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was also discussed.

No other business of importance was done.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Thursday, March 25.

Mr. M. MILLER asked leave to introduce a motion for a grinding Committee. Objected to.

The debate in the Committee of the Whole was restricted to thirty minutes. The bill to authorize the construction of a Railroad in streets parallel to Broadway had progress reported on it. A motion to report the bill complete was lost.

Mr. LAW's bill relative to unclaimed deposits in the Banks and Courts, had progress reported upon it.

The bill to prohibit the deposits of mortgages in the banking department, as the basis of banking, was taken up.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the first section. He held that the depression of mortgage securities was only of a temporary character, that stock securities also had depreciated during the panic, and that the bill would cripple banking operations.

Mr. CHAUNCEY favored the bill, on the ground that such securities only should be deposited as would be certain to realize dollar for dollar on the circulation.

The Speaker urged the passage of the bill as not interfering with the bonds and mortgages at present deposited in the Banking Department, but only seeking gradually to withdraw from the banking system of the State all questionable securities.

Mr. WALCOTT and Mr. HUBBARD spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. WAGER urged the passage of the bill, and cited one instance where ten thousand bond and mortgage securities sold for one thousand. In no single instance had the Superintendent realized, by sale of mortgages, the full value for which they were deposited with him.

Mr. DARROW opposed the measure warmly, as a scheme of Wall-street speculators, and declared that the fault was not in the bonds and mortgages, but in the State officer, whose duty it was to make certain that the bonds and mortgages were sound, and not rotten.

Messrs. WOLFORD, VAN VALKENBURGH and ENOS supported the bill.

Mr. WEBB moved an amendment, forbidding the withdrawal of Bank Securities under $100,000, and $50,000 for individual banking.

Mr. MCNETT moved to amend, by requiring mortgages to be taken at 25 per cent., and stocks at 10 per cent., under their face.

The debate was continued till the adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The House in Committee of the Whole, with Mr. DUNTRA in the chair, took up the special order of the day, the bill amending last year's apportionment, so as to give Broome County two members and Livingston one.

Mr. J. S. PALMER spoke at length in favor of the bill.

Mr. BELL opposed it.

Mr. CHANLER moved to amend by giving the member in dispute to New-York.

After debate, progress was reported on the bill, and it was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Sanitory Police bill, and the bill to exclude bonds and mortgages as the basis of banking, had progress reported upon them.

The International Bridge bill was then taken up.

During the debate that followed upon it a warm passage took place between the Speaker, Mr. MCNETT and Mr. PARSONS.

Mr. MCNETT declared the statements made by Mr. PARSONS false, and stated that no person should make the assertions that he (PARSONS) had made in any other place.

The Speaker took the floor. He pronounced Mr. MCNETT's attack uncourteous, and opposed the bill on the ground of danger to the shipping.

Mr. MCNETT replied, declaring that the Speaker had stated what was false.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman accuse me of having asserted an untruth?

Mr. MCNETT—I do.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman mean to say that I would assert what was false?

Mr. MCNETT—I say you made statements that are not founded on fact.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman mean that my statements or my arguments were unfounded.

Mr. MCNETT—I mean to say that the statements upon which your argument was based were incorrect. He then continued to argue in favor of the bill.

Mr. PARSONS said that the gentleman from Erie had uttered a threat against him. He was not afraid of any man. He could defend himself.

Cries of "Order, order, order."

Mr. PARSONS continued. He would not have his mouth shut by the gentleman from Erie.

The Chair again called Mr. PARSONS to order.

General LASHER, Sergeant-at-Arms, appeared on the floor.

Mr. MCNETT rose and disclaimed any threat. He had understood the gentleman to accuse him (MCNETT) of submitting false figures. If the gentleman did not mean that, he (MCNETT) begged to apologize for what he had said.

Mr. PARSONS and Mr. VAN HORN spoke against the bill.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., supported it.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. BAKER, WELANT and others, up to 11 P. M.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	N. Lat.	Time. Mar. 25	Wind.	Thr.	Remarks.
Quebec, C. E.	46.49	A. M.	—	18°	——
St. John, N. B.	45.14	P. M.	N. W.	32°	Cloudy.
Eastport Me.	44.54	P. M.	N. W.	33°	Clear.
Bangor, Me.	44.47	P. M.	N. W.	30°	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	44.39	P. M.	W.	—	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	43.39	P. M.	—	32°	Clear.
Oswego, N. Y.	43.30	A. M.	S.	44°	Pleasant.
Rochester, N. Y.	43.8	—	—	—	——
Boston, Mass.	42.21	P. M.	N. W.	43°	Clear.
Springfield, M.	42.6	—	—	—	——
Newburg, N. Y.	41.31	P. M.	S. W.	32°	Clear.
New-York.....	40.43	P. M.	WW.	39°	Clear.
Philadelphia	39.58	P. M.	W.NW.	35°	Clear.
Baltimore, Md.	39.17	M.	W.	34°	Clear.
Washington...	38.53	M.	S.	36°	Clear.

The Pittsburg Post, speaking of business prospects, says: "Our manufactories are again at work, and in all departments talent, energy and enterprise, and the profitable employment of capital, are gradually and healthfully triumphing over the hard times. Everything looks encouraging, and before the Spring is open everything will be moving calmly in its accustomed channel."

The great flood last week in the Grand River caused great damage to the bridges, dams and other property. A new bridge at the Railroad Depôt at Galt, Canada, just finished, was carried away, and at the time a number of persons were on it, several of whom experienced very narrow escapes.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Letter from Col. Johnston—Encouraging Advices Encountered—Troops on the Plains, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 25.

We have perused a letter from Col. JOHNSTON to a friend in this city, dated at Camp Scott, [illegible] 1858, and have been permitted to make some extracts therefrom.

The Colonel had received no communication from the Government of a later date than the [illegible] ber, 1857, and justly complains that the mail [illegible] are take leave their three months to carry [illegible] to Utah, when their contract requires them to [illegible] if these monthly; and he adds: "I send nothing by mail, nor should anything of a private nature be otherwise than by express."

Notwithstanding the destruction of a part of the train which was loaded with provisions and other supplies necessary for his troops, and in spite of many obstacles which still presented themselves, Colonel JOHNSTON did not abandon the hope of marching into Salt Lake City without a halt, until after the terrible storm of the 6th of November. We quote from his letter: "On the 6th of November the march was resumed, and then commenced the storm of snow and wintry cold, reaching the bones of our men, and benumbing our arms, and mules and horses nearly half starved. They died on the road, and of our cavalry hundreds, and to diminished were their numbers [illegible] on camp to camp only distance of [illegible] days were required to bring them all up, [illegible] necessary to give time to rest the animals, [illegible] pable of protracted efforts, and to [illegible] this way fifteen days were consumed [illegible] thirty-five miles to this place, the nearest [illegible] place of shelter and fuel for the troops, [illegible] ter and grass for the animals. Encountering [illegible] amidst snow and Arctic cold (the thermometer [illegible] teen below zero) was for a piece of [illegible] doubt existed before this storm of [illegible] whether the troops could [illegible] the Spring, or of the ability to accomplish the [illegible] destruction amongst our dumb animals [illegible] cessity of saving all the cases [illegible] capable of further exertion, now dispelled [illegible] and solved the question.

The storm which Colonel CLEM [illegible] the Sweet Water, and on through the South Pass destroyed more than half of his horses, and a [illegible] number of his mules, although they had [illegible] them. In that high region, much [illegible] we were, the cold must have been [illegible] times than experienced by us, and [illegible] presume, perished mainly from cold.

I have the satisfaction to say that the [illegible] the march were endured by officers and men [illegible] complaint, or, perhaps, I might more [illegible] cheerfulness. The troops are in [illegible] dition. The Winter thus far has not been [illegible] as to prevent often the daily [illegible] They have proved themselves [illegible] for any service, a few only [illegible] have been frost-bitten; but now [illegible] invuned, when necessary, to the [illegible] fatigue.

The Mormons have declared, as fully as words and actions can manifest intentions, that they will no longer submit to the Government, or to any [illegible] ment but their own. The people of the Union must now submit to a usurpation of their Territory, or have a government erected in their midst, not [illegible] to, or rather not acknowledging any dependence upon, or allegiance to, the Federal Government—and what is not less impolitic, and entirely incompatible with our institutions, to allow them to organize their social organization upon ours, and make it a part of our system, or act with the vigor and power to compel them to submit. This is due to the [illegible] nity and honor of the Government.

I hope every effort will be made to forward the Spring supplies early, under a sufficient guard of mounted men, for the guard will be needed [illegible] to forward the suppl

PARIS GOSSIP.

Last Week—A Discovery in Architecture—The Abandoned Horse-Tamer—Halevy's New Opera—The Conspirators in Prison—Confirmed Arrests—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

PARIS, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

In Lent the visitors are still, the dressmakers' trade flourishing, the costumes are shifted away, the fat ones have terminated their lifted days' sojourn by an inconvenient death in the hitching of waiting, the chiffonnier and the cantonnier are posing over their works or toiling in their shops. Of what shall I talk to-day? Of the trial of the conspirators, which will have their complete in the journals; of PRINCE MURAT, who has gone to Rome to talk politics to the successor of St. Peter; of the *Lafontaine* (?), cured of its hydrophobia and has taken to the water; of the Isthmus of Suez Canal? the pyramids are in open rebellion against the Viceroy, of the diamond shirt buttons of CAVAIGNAC, of the fiasco of GIRAT at the Opera, of the accident to the Princess MURAT, of the visit of the Emperor and a fair *republican* lady to a new discovery. Why is it that modern industry is so far inferior to the centuries of the dark ages in the harmony and sublimity of its architecture? For a long time it has been an axiom that the singular harmony which reigns in the proportions of the architectural monuments of that age was not the result of mere accident, and that there must have been some mathematical secret unknown to the present age. This secret, a German, Mr. HENRIENMANN, has found. It was a secret which belonged to antiquity as well as to the Greek and Roman epochs. It presided over the construction of Solomon's temple as it did at the Parthenon of Rome and Athens. The discovery of Mr. HENRIENMANN was the result of study. With his plumb-line, square and compass he studied, through Germany, Italy, France and England, measuring and calculating, and finding in all the structures of the different ages of the past the same harmonious lines. He has demonstrated, beyond contradiction, the co-relation of the Greek with the middle-age architecture.

This secret, which was the property of the Brethren MASONS (Free Masons of the present day) from the time of the building of Solomon's temple down to the fifteenth, perhaps even to the sixteenth century, was at last lost by them, and the sublime art of architecture entered its age of decadence. The Greeks and Hebrews took great pains to keep this secret. PYTHAGORAS in Greece and HIRAM, DAVID and SOLOMON among the Israelites, were, of the number of its possessors. The Freemasons, who are the descendants of these learned Masons, were undoubtedly the heirs of the secret of HIRAM, the great architect, but, unfortunately they have lost it. In the *Parallesomènes* we see DAVID giving to his son the plans and descriptions which he had received from God, to raise to him a temple at Jerusalem; and in the proportions and forms indicated by the different books of the Bible, we can trace the elements of the harmonious system recognized by Mr. HENRIENMANN.

The discovery of the German architect has excited as much interest in France, that M. LENOIR, an architect of this city, has made a report on the subject to the Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. This gentleman not only approves the discovery of Mr. HENRIENMANN, but he supports its truth and correctness with additional proofs.

BAUCHY, the American horse-tamer, is performing such wonders here that only those who see believe. Horses that can only be fed through a hole cut in their cage, others that are only handled blindfolded; in fine, horses so vicious as to be worth absolutely nothing to their owners, are tamed by Mr. BAUCHY in fifteen minutes' time—so that he mounts their back, beats a drum and fires off a pistol over them. A young horse, notorious for his viciousness, was brought all the way from Caen. BAUCHY shut himself up with the horse fifteen minutes in a stable-box, and came out on his back with the animal perfectly docile. What he does to these animals no one knows; their owners are positively bewildered at the result. Before the Commission appointed by the Emperor for the purpose, and the members of the Jockey Club, BAUCHY performed such extraordinary feats that they not only congratulated him, but actually cheered him with loud hurrahs. The Commission have reported favorably to the Emperor; but it is not yet known what will be his Majesty's conduct in the matter. Mr. BAUCHY refuses to disclose and teach his secret to a club of five hundred subscribers in England and France, at fifty dollars each—a total of 25,000 dollars.

In the new opera of M. HALEVY, the *Magicienne*, which is about to appear at the Grand Opera, a game of chess will be played by the *corps de ballet*. In this animated game the dancers will be dressed in the costume of the various pieces of the chess-board, so that chess players in the audience can follow each move. For the invention of this singular interlude, M. MAZILIER, *chef de dance*, claims the priority. But it seems that the same thing has been done at Mobile, in Alabama. At Mobile there is a society of anonymous young men, who mask once a year for a masquerade. This year this society ordered their costumes from Paris—it is thus that the circumstance is known here—and these costumes represent an old German tableau on an old bridge at Munich, which has been popularized by lithography and photography. The picture represents the genius of good and the genius of evil, sitting face to face, with a large chequer-board between them, on which they play the destinies of humanity. Satan moves the black pieces, of which each represents a vice. The white pieces representing virtues, are moved by his adversary.

In the secret carnival club of Mobile the members even do not know each other. They appear suddenly in the street or in their place of reunion, without the public or themselves knowing from whence they came. This year, as just mentioned, a ball was to have taken place on the last Monday of carnival, in which sixteen Vices were to struggle with sixteen Virtues, on a chequer-board of white and black marble. The idea of the masterdances at the Grand Opera is not, therefore, new.

The letter of ORSINI to the Emperor, and which His Majesty permitted M. JULES FAVRE, ORSINI's counsel, to read on the trial, has excited a certain sympathy in the condemned man's favor. The public is divided into two camps, one of which regards him as an assassin by nature, and totally unworthy of sympathy, and the other which regards him as a political martyr, a sort of CHARLOTTE CORDAY dying for political fanaticism. It is believed that, but for the murder of so many innocent persons, the Emperor would extend to him his clemency, for it is tolerably evident that whatever may be the violence of his character, ORSINI was more or less actuated by the ideas he enunciated on his trial—ideas of emancipation for Italy. GOMEZ was not capitally condemned, because he was clearly a tool in the hands of ORSINI. De RUDIO was so abased in his choice of means as to be scarcely able to appreciate the enormity of the crime in which he engaged. PIERRI felt sure that he would not be condemned; so sure that it is related of him, that for several days before the trial, he was much concerned about his umbrella, which they had taken from him, and which he wanted when he should leave the prison. When, finally, he was condemned, and they attempted to place the straight-jacket on him, as is customary, at the prison, he flew into a violent rage, and abused ORSINI as the cause of his present situation. The prisoners have demanded the services of the chaplains, notwithstanding their appeal to the Court of Cassation, and are making their preparation for death.

At no period since the *coup d'état* have there been so many political arrests as now. When two railway trains come in collision, and a good many people are killed, travelers may count on a perfect immunity from accidents on that road for some time after. But this rule, strange as it may seem, does not apply to the conspiracies against the stability of the present Government; on the contrary, they seem to be propagated rather, by a mania of imitation. Not many days ago a large number of arrests were made in the *banlieue*, report says one hundred and fifty, of a band whose object was to take the life of the Emperor. This was an exclusively French conspiracy, and was organized before the affair of the Grand Opera. It none the less continued its organization, however, after that event, and, perhaps, was only discovered by the extraordinary surveillance which is now required. At Lyons, and in two other towns of the South, large numbers have been arrested, known to be affiliated with secret societies, whose object is the overthrow of the present Government, by assassination or otherwise. In the South and centre of the Empire, these societies have ceased to meet in large numbers, or to be known to each other in greater numbers than three to six. Thus the word of order is passed from squads of two or four, or from one man to another, without knowing or seeking to know who their fellow-conspirators are. The signs and pass-words are a sufficient guarantee of identity. The conspiracy is thus reduced to a kind of Free Masonry in its form, into which it will be impossible for the police to enter.

Thus we see the net-work of dangerous combinations which surround the life of the Emperor. Each of these societies operates independently, but each, perhaps, cognisant of the other's existence, and ready to profit by the act of each other. It would indeed be singular if NAPOLEON should escape many years a fatal blow.

The two unexploded bombs, and such pieces of those that were thrown as could be found, have been placed in the Museum of Artillery, where they can be seen by the public.

Generals CHANGARNIER and BEDEAU have been offered, spontaneously by the Emperor, passports to return to France. Gen. BEDEAU has accepted, but Gen. CHANGARNIER has not yet made known his intentions. He will undoubtedly also return to his native country. Of the distinguished military men still abroad, I believe there are none but Col. CHARRAS, and there is no danger of his receiving an invitation to enter France, other than as a prisoner.

MALAKOFF.

Wisconsin Legislative Investigation — La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Corruptions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Saturday, March 20.

The Legislature of this young and vigorous State is now in session in this City of Lakes. For some weeks past the Joint Committee of Investigation to inquire into the frauds connected with the disposal of the land grants have been employed in taking testimony. As a preliminary step, a law was passed granting pardon, in advance, to all who might, by making full disclosures, implicate themselves in giving bribes to the Legislature of 1856, or in receiving bribes from the applicants for those grants. As the testimony is cautiously guarded by the Committee from the public, it is only by the out-door statements of the witnesses, as to their disclosures, that any details come before the public. So far it is well ascertained that a certain public functionary received fifty thousand dollars in the bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company; that many members of the Senate received ten thousand dollars each, and Representatives five thousand dollars each, in like manner, in the bonds of that Company.

Last evening exhibited another of those scenes of which several have already occurred before. Moses M. STRONG, who had been brought before the Committee to testify, refused to be sworn. He was brought before the Assembly charged with contempt, and after a protracted session, from 7½ o'clock in the evening to 4 o'clock in the morning, the House ordered him to be committed to the jail of the county, "until the adjournment *sine die* of this Legislature, or until he shall be sworn and testify before the Committee." Every step made in this investigation which comes to the public eye deepens the indignation that exists against the managers of the La Crosse Railroad Company.

The distribution of one million to bribe the Governor and Legislature, another million to buy out a charter from St. Croix to Lake Superior, with hundreds of thousands unaccounted for in other quarters; the vast increase in the stock of the Company, the enormous judgment confessed last Fall by the Company in favor of the contractor, are looked upon here as exceeding in fraud and mismanagement anything that has ever been disclosed in this country or Europe.

The Governor and Legislature are alive to the necessity of protecting the great interests involved in this Road. More than a million of dollars of farm mortgages have been obtained by this Company and sold at the East, under a pledge to the mortgagers that their interest should be paid, and the *surplus* dividends over 8 per cent. be applied to the extinguishment of the debt.

Of course the salvation of these farmers depends upon rescuing the Road from the hands of the present managers. It is well known here, that unless the stockholders at the next election shall make a *clean sweep*, not only of the Western men now in the control, but of the *Eastern men* who have connived at, and, it is whispered here, recently *struck hands* with the old Board, the Legislature will take such measures as to accomplish, in a more summary mode, the same result.

The work of reform will not interfere with any vested rights, and while *no lands* will be permitted to come into the hands of the Company under the grant, until the *purification* is complete, good faith will doubtless be kept with the Land Grant Bondholders, who have suffered so much from the misrepresentations of the old Board. NORTHWEST.

A Lecompton Trap.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a plain man, one who is not a politician, to call your attention to a phase of this *Kansas affair*, which he has not seen noticed before.

The American public must be well satisfied by this time that the Lecompton Party will not, as it has not heretofore, stop at any fraud that will give them power.

It is declared in the act of admission, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times, to alter, reform, or abolish this form of government, &c.," and then Congress goes on to disavow any power to interfere with the said Constitution. Now strike out the words "asserted in the Constitution of Kansas," and it will be all right. But with them in, how are they to alter their form of government, but as that instrument dictates?

Again, if Mr. CALHOUN, by leaving the Territory, has lost his right, (as Senator DOUGLAS says he has,) to issue the certificates of election to the Republican members, what shall prevent, in his absence from the Territory, the President *pro tem.* of the Convention from issuing these certificates to the Lecomptonites as soon as Kansas shall be declared a State. If he does so, and I have no doubt that he will, what power short of a revolution by the people themselves, shall prevent such a legislature from reënacting all those test oaths, and other infernal laws of the first fraudulent legislature, and thereby disfranchising all Republicans in their future attempts to modify their laws.

If the ideas I have given above are at all plausible, would it not be well for Northern members of Congress to pause and consider their actions before bringing upon the country so great an evil as a civil war.

Yours, W. W. J.

THE AMERICAN POSITION IN CHINA.—A letter from on board the *Minnesota*, dated Hong Kong Jan. 14, and published in the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* says:

"Our position here is regarded as exceedingly awkward. As long as the difficulties with the Chinese were the subjects of negotiation, the American Commissioner was treated with respect by all parties. But since the commencement of warlike operations by the French and English, we have been compelled by our orders to stand aloof, and we are looked upon as waiting to share the advantages gained by the labors of others. It is to be hoped that our Government will see the propriety of putting an end to this condition of affairs, and giving Commissioner REED authority to pursue a more vigorous policy."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 2836, 2855, 2019, 2150, 2806, 2886, 2164, 2761, 2040, 1627, 1969, 2308, 2054, 2164, 732, 805, 2762, 2126, 2274, 1966, 2542, 1962, 1230, 2000, 2550[illegible], 2777, 1961, 2127, 2190, 2109, 2110, 2470, 2147, 2286, 2127, 2350, 2015.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 2[illegible], 643, 810, 181, 663, 685, 2[illegible]; 684, 697, 699, 702, 706, 708, 710, 711, 712, 715 to 719, 722, 723, 728, 813, 696.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Andrew Mills vs. *The Steamboat Sylvan Shore.*—This was a libel for supplies furnished to the shipwright by whom the steamboat was built, between May 23 and August 16, 1856. The vessel was built in Westchester County, at Mott Haven. After her hull was completed she was brought to New-York on Aug. 23, 1856, to receive her engine, where she remained till Oct. 22. She then made one or two trial and pleasure trips to Fort Lee, and on Nov. 11 began her regular trips between Harlem and New-York. On Nov. 5 the claimants paid the contractor in full, without any notice of this claim. And on Nov. 22, the libel in the case was filed, no specification of lien having ever been filed.

Held by the Court—That under the law declared by the Circuit Court of this District in the case of the Francis A. Palmer, the agreement by which this boat was built must be so construed as to make the purchasers of the boat her owners from the date of the contract. But it may be doubtful whether that decision can stand in respect to vessels owned within this State, when the right of property is in contestation in a United States Court here. (Andrews vs. Durant, 1 Hiernan, p. 35; 3 Statutes at Large, p. 93, sec. 34.)

But whoever was the owner, there was no lien on the vessel under the State law, as there is no proof that the materials were furnished on the credit of the vessel.

And if they were, the right to pursue the lien was barred by the failure to file the specification of lien required by the State Act, within ten days after her departure from the port where she was built, which was effective final on Nov. 11, whatever might be the effect of the previous trips.

Libel dismissed with costs.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT—March 24.

Before Commissioner Bridgham.

CASES OF MISDEMEANOR.

The United States vs. *George Green.*—This is a case where the captain of the ship A Z. is charged with producing the death of one of his crew named Riley, on the late voyage from Liverpool to this port, by cruel and unusual punishment. The testimony thus far makes out a case of brutality at sea for which there has been no parallel for a long time. The testimony of the defence, so-called, puts a different face upon the affair. The case is adjourned to Saturday.

Daniel Lee, sworn—Witness was a seaman on board the ship A Z., engaged in Liverpool on the 14th of Dec., 1857, for New-York; arrived Sunday week; knows Captain Green; he was Captain of the ship A Z; knew the sailor on board named Riley; did not know his first name; he looked well and strong when he came on board at Liverpool; all hands were called, and Riley happened to be the last man; the Captain sent him to the masthead, to see how quick he could go; he didn't go quick enough, and the Captain sent him up to scrape the main royal mast; he came down, and stopped with the rest of the watch; when it was daylight the mast was not scraped to suit the Captain, and he sent him up again; when he came down witness did not see the Captain do anything to him; about a week before he died he was walking about the poop with a handspike on his shoulder; eight or ten days before he died, he was standing on the capstan; the Captain and second mate wheeled the capstan round; the Captain ordered a paper cap for the man about two feet long, with tassels on it; the evening he died, a man and myself helped him to walk the deck for about three hours; he could not stand, from weakness and exhaustion; he attempted to go to his bunk, but the Captain wouldn't let him; he turned in about 6 o'clock; by the Captain's orders he was put in the passengers' galley; there was nothing but old hoops, shavings, and three or four bags there; the night he died he came on deck with his watch about 8 o'clock; Captain came up and asked him if he could walk; Riley said "No;" Captain then told us to run him along the deck to keep him lively; the man was then sitting down; two of us laid hold, and walked him along the deck; he (Riley) could not walk; Captain and second mate said if he couldn't walk we must drag him; after that there was a handspike lashed up and down his back, and a piece of rope round his body, under his arms, and he was hoisted up the rigging; I was one, and Osborn was another, who hoisted him up; it was the Captain's order; he was lashed to the main rigging, so that his tip-toes just touched the deck, and hung off when the ship rolled; this was about 9½ o'clock; he hung about one hour and a quarter; he was taken down ten minutes before ten o'clock; I took him down alone.

The case was here adjourned to 12 o'clock 26th. On the 26th the case was resumed.

Daniel Lee—Continued: Witness didn't know why the man was lashed up; it was eight o'clock; the Captain and second mate told me and Osborn to lash him up; there was not much of a sea that night; after he was lowered he (Riley) was laid aside; just after I went to the wheel at twelve o'clock, some one told me the man was dead; he was buried next morning; Didn't hear the Captain say anything about it after the man died; the man Riley was in my watch, and did his duty as far as I saw; I noticed he was sick a fortnight before he died; he could'nt move; he was dead all over; he complained of being sick twenty days before he died; he had the last touch of the fever and ague; he was generally behind hand when the watch was called; the Captain gave him medicine about a week before he died; he laid up two nights by the Captain's orders; he had the same food as the rest of the crew, such as beef, pork, rice, &c.; he had nothing extra; witness often saw the Captain strike him with the open hand—nothing else; didn't knock him down; he hit him back of the head; never saw the Captain treat him hard; the man was sick and weak; did ordinary ship's duty.

Cross-examined—Witness never had any difficulty with the Captain; he was in the Captain's watch; the Captain was seldom on deck at night, except making sail or in a blow; can't tell what part of the voyage Riley was made to march with the handspike shouldered; it was dog-watch, (second mate's watch;) Captain was on deck, near the companion-way; he stood there two hours doing nothing; was about seven yards from witness; he heard the Captain speak; as soon as the man came up he gave him a handspike to shoulder; the man was behind: don't know what part of the passage he died; this was eight or ten days before; he died about the 1st of February; the passage was from seventy to eighty days.

There was much more in the cross-examination, but nothing material elicited.

John Smith, sworn—He shipped in Liverpool; knew the man Riley; saw him come aboard in Liverpool, looking healthy; he was about 23 years of age; he died about the 2d of February; saw him ill-treated by the Captain; the first time was about a week out, when he saw the Captain strike Riley once or twice with a rope's end; he did not know what for; he struck him on the body, over his back and shoulders; called him lazy; next time he (the Captain) was standing in the companion way; he called Riley to him and struck him twice with his fist in the face; don't know how hard; he didn't knock him down; saw the Captain lick him with a rope's end several times; the man had a sore hand; the Captain sent for blue-stone and put it on his hands; the man said it caused awful pain.

Adjourned to 25th.

John Smith, the last witness, was continued: Riley was healthy for ten or twelve days after sailing; Captain sent him aloft a week before he died; he was very weak then; could hardly get up the rigging; the man was stripped naked one day and washed in salt water and soda ash; Murphy washed him by the captain's order; he was on the poop at the time; the man was lousy; he was naked five minutes; the weather was cold—cold enough to wear mittens; he was scrubbed with coarse canvas; the captain was there at the commencement; after Riley was scrubbed he came to the forecastle; he was sore, and didn't turn in; he got other clothes; I saw them play the hose on him four minutes; they were washing paint at the time; he had his clothes on when they commenced; he came forward with nothing but his shirt on, and chattering with cold.

The witness also testified to his being compelled to wear the cap, to walk with the handspike on his shoulder two hours, the Captain following him with a rope's end; and, as the man faced the moon, he made him sing out, "All's well in the moon;" and when he faced forward, sing out, "How do you do in New-York," made him wear the fool's cap for two days all the time when he came on deck. The cap weighed almost three pounds. He was very weak. He made him shoulder a handspike on the capstan for nearly an hour at one time; also made him try to push over the capstan.

There was much more of the same sort, but nothing conflicting with the facts already recited.

The case was finally adjourned to the 27th.

Henry Stevens, the mate of the *A. Z.*, was complained of before U. S. Commissioner STILWELL, by Walter Hamlin, for an assault upon him at sea, but after the warrant was issued and the arrest was made, the complainant went to sea. There being no evidence against him, the mate was discharged.

Before Commissioner White.

Robert Henderson, a seaman on board the ship *Margaret Eliza*, from New-York to Buenos Ayres, complained of cruel and unusual punishment against Thomas Dwyer, the second officer. Case adjourned to 27th.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

LIABILITIES OF PARTNERS.

Leonard Kirby et al. vs. *Henry B. Hewitt et al.*—Upon the trial of this cause the defendants were sought to be made liable as partners. The goods were sold to the defendant, Wm. R. Hewitt, and charged to him on plaintiffs' books. He selected all the goods but one parcel, and ordered the bill made out to him. Afterwards, plaintiff took the note of Wm. R. Hewitt in payment of the amount. There was no evidence showing that Henry was a partner, either from his own admissions or from any proof of disagreement between the defendants.

The plaintiffs relied upon two facts, viz.: that there had been a partnership between the defendants, under the firm name of Hewitt & Co., and that no notice of dissolution had been given to them from the defendants, and that the declarations of William that Henry was still interested with him in the business, and that the name had been changed for the purpose of collecting the debts.

It is now well settled that the admission of one member of a firm is not evidence to show that the other persons sought to be made liable are also partners; it is only evidence against the party making the admission.

Nor does the fact that a previous partnership had existed between the defendants supply the defect. That firm had been dissolved, and no liability could afterwards be created upon the credit of the firm, unless the names of the firm had been used in making the purchases. Dealers who trusted the firm after dissolution, without notice thereof, are protected; but where the name of the firm is altered the vendors cannot hold the members of a different firm liable, because they had not been informed of the dissolution.

They were informed that the name was changed. The credit then was not given to the old firm of Hewitt & Co., but to a new firm under the name of Wm. R Hewitt. They were bound to ascertain to whom they were giving credit in the new firm, and the subsequent declarations of William do not in any manner affect Henry.

The case is much stronger against such admissions after the firm was dissolved. If the note of the firm is used, then the onus rests upon the defendants to show that the indebtedness was not for the firm; but if another name is used, then the person seeking to make them liable must show the partnership or the assent of the partners.

The evidence in this case was not sufficient to establish the liability against the defendant Henry as a partner when the debt was contracted.

The non-prosecution of the note given by Wm. Hewitt in his name for the goods would be a fatal object to the security, and if lost, a bond of indemnity should have been founded thereon. As this objection was not passed upon at the trial, the defendants ought to avail themselves of it here. The verdict was against the evidence on the other point, and a new trial must be ordered, on payment of costs.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Samuel W. Bass et al. vs. *Ann Bass et al.*—The plaintiffs seek to hold the defendant Ann Bass, a married woman, liable for a debt contracted by her in the purchase of goods for the purpose of carrying on a grocery store. To take it out of the ordinary rules they have averred in the complaint that the goods were sold on the credit of the separate estate. There is nothing in this allegation that alters the rules of law. The mere fact that the plaintiffs knew the defendant had personal estate, and that when he sold the goods he trusted her more willingly because he knew she had a separate estate, does not create any new liability.

The statutes of 1848 and 1849 do not authorize the wife to go into trade and embark in commercial enterprises as a *feme sole*. The wife has no more right to contract debt irrespective of her separate estate than she had before. She is still regarded as a *femme covert* as to all business transactions outside of the management and disposition of her separate estate.

This action cannot be maintained, and judgment must be for the defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

Communications Made by the Mercantile Agency Declared "Privileged" Where There is no Express Malice.

SUPREME COURT.

Before the Hon. Justice Fierrepont.

In the case of Fowles *vs.* Bowen, last cited, I happened to be one of the counsel, and expecting that I would be associated in the argument of it, I prepared a very full brief, and examined nearly every case which has been here cited. That case involved the questions of malice and privileged communications. I am now, and have long been, of the opinion that this action for slander is one which the Courts should rather protect than frown upon. There is not any possession in this world that is so precious to a man as his good name; and any one who asserts that he is careless of his reputation either states that which is false, or he is so constituted that he cannot make a good member of society.

Whenever reputation is falsely assailed, the Courts ought to deal with the slanderer so as to give ample reparation to the individual defamed. For wherever Courts are slow to redress those private grievances, men have taken vengeance into their own hands, and public opinion has sustained them; so will it ever be while men are careful of their reputation, and sensitive to the fair speech of honorable men.

There are, however, in the affairs of life certain relations which make it absolutely necessary that communications between men of business, in relation to other men, should be protected. They have been known to the common law from its origin, and have been called "privileged communications." As in the case of the employment of a servant: A man desires to hire a servant; he is permitted to ask the former employer the character of that servant, and that communication is called a privileged communication. So a bank is about to be started, and the teller of another bank applies to become the cashier of the new bank; it is proper that the officers should make inquiries of the persons by whom he is employed; and although they may reply that they believe he has secretly taken money from the bank; that they suspect he has made false entries; that they believe he has forged notes—yet if they communicate this in reply to an inquiry made in good faith, and without any malice, it is a privileged communication, and an action of slander does not lie.

In the ordinary case of words spoken, the falsity of the slander is evidence of the malice which moved the talking or envenomed tongue to utter the slanderous words; but in the case of a privileged communication, some evidence of malice is required—there must be some evidence on which the Jury are to pass. And it will be observed that it is a question upon which the Jury are to pass, the same as they are to pass on other questions. For instance, a plaintiff comes into Court and sues the indorser of a promissory note; the indorser pleads that he has not received notice of the protest of the note, and claims that he should be discharged; the plaintiff, on the trial, brings into Court the notary, who swears that he made the protest and served the defendant with notice in legal time, and there the plaintiff rests. Though that is a question of fact for the Jury, yet there being no other evidence in the case, the Court would direct a verdict for the plaintiff, and would not allow it to go to the Jury, because if the Jury, through any whim or prejudice, should find that the defendant did not receive notice, still the Court would be bound to set such verdict aside, the evidence being uncontradicted. Thus the Courts are in the habit of taking cases of that nature from the Jury.

The two questions which I deem important in this case are: First, whether this is a privileged communication; and, second, whether there is any evidence of malice on which the Jury are to pass. If four bankers in Wall-street should associate themselves together for the purpose of ascertaining the character and standing of their correspondents in Boston, and should select one of their number, and pay his expenses to Boston for that purpose, and he should, on his return, state that he ascertained Mr. Jones, of Boston, was a man of bad character—that he had committed many outrages against society—that he was a forger, and he communicated that to his four associates in the confidential relation in which they stood—it would be a privileged communication, and no action would lie, unless express malice were shown. Now, it is difficult to see how there would be any difference between four men and twenty-four, or any number, associated for the purpose of gaining honest and truthful information of this description, and without malicious motives; and I am not able to see why the informations given by this commercial agency, so far as it appears before the Court, may not come under the class of privileged communications, if made in a proper manner, and without any evil intent or malicious motive, and if made in good faith and honesty.

The evidence of Mr. Benton, who is the only witness that touches the case in the least, is, that he was a subscriber to this commercial agency; that he in writing entered into an agreement with them to keep all the intelligence he received *secret*, and use it for no purpose except for his own private protection.

He says that being a subscriber, he applied for information in relation to Mr. Ormsby, and he filled up a paper which he thinks is like exhibit No. 2.

"Give us in confidence, and *for our exclusive use and benefit in our business*, whatever information you have respecting the standing, responsibility, &c., of Waterman A. Ormsby."

That one of the clerks to whom he applied turned to another; that this clerk examined the books which contained the name of Mr Ormsby, whose reputation Mr. Benton desired to know, because he wanted to use his note; this clerk turned to another clerk, and that clerk to Mr. Douglass, who gave Mr. Benton the information to which he testified, and which is not creditable to Mr. Ormsby, and that he was requested not to write it down; that he expressed his surprise and went away; that some time after, he asked Mr. Douglass in relation to this report; he said that on further inquiry, the former information was not much out of the way. He says that the reason Mr. Douglass called on him in relation to the communication afterwards, was that Mr. D. said he was the last man to whom he had given the report of Mr. Ormsby; that he had only given it to three or four others. That is all he said; leaving us necessarily to infer that the report which he had given to them was like what he had given to himself, and obtained in the same manner.

The question left is, whether there has been shown any evidence of *express malice*: I holding this to be a privileged communication. If there has been, it must go to the Jury, and there is ground for damages. I imagine, when this case is printed, and the counsel who have tried the case read it free from all the passions which are always elicited in the progress of a trial, and the sympathy which they more or less feel with their clients,—they will be surprised to see how little there is in the case from which you can infer the smallest indication of malice.

The urgency of counsel, the statements made to the Jury, and considerations addressed to the Court, in relation to a combination of certain engravers to crush Mr. Ormsby, and drive him from his business, were very powerful; and if there was the slightest particle of evidence on the subject, I should not hesitate to put the case to the Jury, with a strong charge in his favor. But they have not offered one word on the subject; it is all left to inference, without any evidence whatever. Consequently we can only take the testimony which has been presented. It does not appear that the statement made to Benton ever went out to the world from any one but himself; and the injury which has been done to Mr. Ormsby, so far as this case discloses, has been chiefly done by the witness who has been brought on the stand, and who was under injunctions of secrecy—under a written promise to keep it secret. In view of the fact that he received this information as a subscriber to this institution, and received it with all the injunctions of secrecy, it is not apparent why he should see fit to publish it to the world. I am satisfied that, so far as the testimony goes, there is no evidence of express malice; and, indeed, so far as Mr. Benton's statement is concerned, there is evidence of much caution on the part of Mr. Douglass to try and prevent any undue degree of publicity of this communication. What secret motive there may be the Court cannot know; we can only act upon the evidence before us; and, I repeat, when that evidence is printed, and the counsel look upon it without any excitement, I am satisfied they will discover there is no evidence of express malice. The only remaining question is, whether this question of express malice is to be left to the Jury. If there is no evidence to go to the Jury, it is not proper for the Jury to speculate about secret motives, of which no evidence has been given. Take the evidence which is before us, and if a Jury should find a verdict for the plaintiff, when the evidence came to be fairly considered and looked at, apart from the excitement which able counsel often can produce, the Court would be obliged to set the verdict aside. The rule in this State is, that where the evidence is so slight that if the Jury had found a verdict the Court would be obliged to set it aside, they must take it from the Jury. I regard this as one of those cases, and it must take that course.

The following order was entered:

"Motion for non-suit granted. Twenty days' time allowed the plaintiff to make a case—to be heard in the first instance at General Term; all proceedings in the meantime stayed."

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 2[illegible].

An entire new Calendar for trials by Jury will be made up for the ensuing April, May and June terms of this court.

☞ All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk, on or before Saturday, March 27, 1858.

A new Calendar, for the General and Special Terms, for the month of April, will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 30th inst.

Before Hon. Justice Woodruff.

Dodge and Bates vs. *Fernando Wood et al.*—This case was continued yesterday, and the evidence all put in. It was then adjourned until to-day, when it will be summed up.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—March 25.

Before Justices Connolly and Brennan.

Justice OSBORN for a week past has been too unwell to take his place on the bench, and meantime Justice CONNOLLY presides in his stead. The Court-room to day was filled to overflowing. Much time was consumed in trying some of the assault and battery cases, and the Court did not adjourn until 11½ o'clock.

Edgar Smith was charged with committing an assault and battery on Anne Lamb. The Clerk called the complainant, but she did not appear. *Judge Connolly*—Smith—where is he? (He was brought to the bar.) Smith, you're a bad-looking man. We discharge you this time because the witness don't appear, but the next time you're brought up here we'll punish you.

Henry Sexton was next arraigned. Anne, his wife, said he gave her a beating, (March 21.) She was willing to forgive him this time. *Judge Connolly*—Now Sexton, you understand English? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Well, your wife don't want to persecute you or press the charge. At the same time you had no right to point a pistol at your wife *Counsel*—He found her in a disreputable house, Judge, and dragged her out. *Judge Connolly*—At the request of your wife we discharge you.

Mary Ann Williams (colored) was tried on a charge of assaulting and beating David Jones, (colored,) of No. 49 Thomas-street, March 24, and striking him with some sharp instrument. *Judge Connolly*—Didn't you live with her as man and wife? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Sure of that? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Counsel*—Didn't she owe you some money? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Counsel*—Sure of that? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—(To the prisoner)—We must take care of you wenches who use knives. *Prisoner*—I didn't Judge. *Judge Connolly*—We have female rowdies as well as male rowdies. *Prisoner*—Oh! Judge, I didn't do it. *Judge Connolly*—We must send you up for three months.

Felix Durand and William Brown were next brought to the bar charged with selling diseased meat. William H. McConnell was the complainant. The prisoners pleaded guilty. *Judge Connolly*—Well, how came you to sell this meat, boys? Did you know it was diseased? *Prisoner*—No, Sir; I peddle meat for a living. I was going along by a barge and I saw some meat. It looked fresh. I didn't know it was diseased, and I bought it. I wish you'd put it off, Judge.—The officer who arrested the prisoners said he saw one of them holding up the meat and offering it for sale, and when he went up to him he dropped the meat and ran. The case was adjourned to Saturday.

George Bush was charged with assaulting and beating Patrick Sullivan, a painter, of No. 737 Third-avenue, (March 19.) Pat said he went into the prisoner's oyster saloon, called for an oyster stew, and refreshed his inner man therewith. When he gave the proprietor a quarter to pay for the viands the latter retained 12 cents of it. Pat insisted that he was entitled to another penny. Bush pointed to a placard hung on the wall bearing the palate-titillating inscription "Oyster stew, 13 cents." Pat still grumbled. Bush gave him one minute to make his exit from the saloon. Pat talked more loudly, and was unwisely dilatory in his movements. Bush thereupon took him by the collar of his coat and the nether portion of his pantaloons and ejected him summarily. Pat kicked violently, and Bush pommeled him in the left optic, slightly altering the appearance of that feature. Patrick had Bush arrested, and now appeared to substantiate the charge which he had preferred against him. *Judge Connolly*—A man may keep an oyster saloon without giving any one that pleases the right to go there and abuse him. The evidence is that he used no more force than was necessary to put him out, and did not strike him until Sullivan kicked him, thus becoming the aggressor. *Judge Brownell*—And another thing, it surprises me that a man of your appearance should go into an oyster saloon, and quarrel about a cent. *Complainant*—Well, I didn't want to make any quarrel, your Honor. *Judge Brownell*—The way to do in such a case is to do as I do. If a man takes the advantage of me once, I never give him a chance to do so again. Go somewhere else the next time, and not stand and talk about a cent.—The prisoner was discharged.

Thomas Dennison, (colored,) the coachman of Mr. Brooks, clothing-store keeper, was arraigned on a charge of horse whipping Virginia Burnett, (colored.) Virginia said Thomas owed her some money, and she went to the stable to see him about it. She stood at the door, but was finally induced to go in by some other person, when Thomas, who lay concealed under a carriage, sprang up and horsewhipped her. *Judge Brownell*—(To the prisoner)—Your employer, Mr. Brooks, gives you a very good character. You come here Saturday for sentence. *Complainant*—He had no business to whip me. *Judge Brownell*—No, he had no business to whip you. I guess he didn't hurt you much. Your clothes don't set so tight as ours do. Come here on Saturday.

Ann Rubreck was charged by Captain Frederick Curry, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 424 Eighth-avenue. An Irishwoman, he said, came to him and said her sister, whom she had recently brought from Ireland, was detained at the prisoner's house for purposes of prostitution. He went to the house and found the girl there; he saw women of bad reputation there. He took the prisoner before a magistrate, and preferred a charge against her. A friend of the prisoner commenced to ask a question of the witness. *Judge Connolly*—Are you a member of the bar? *Prisoner's Friend*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Well, we can't allow any except members of the bar to appear here and ask questions. Let this matter stand over till next Saturday. (To the prisoner)—If you move away from that place before next Saturday we'll take you into consideration. All that is required is that the place shall be broken up.—The prisoner's friend and the prisoner were moving towards the door. *Judge Connolly*—Mr. ——, I wish you'd let her alone. I say if she moves away we'll take it into consideration.—The prisoner was a German woman. An interpreter explained to her what the Judge had said, and she departed. "I shan't allow any shysters here," observed Judge CONNOLLY.

Charles Firman was accused of assaulting John McCarron and hitting him with a pitcher, (Jan. 26.) It seems that they had "an argument" about politics in a drinking saloon on the occasion referred to, and the prisoner hit McCarron in the forehead with a pitcher, "and it bled eighteen hours," said the complainant. *Counsel*—Wasn't you drunk that time yourself? *Witness*—No, Sir. If any man'll prove I was drunk, I'll acknowledge it. *Counsel*—Had you drank anything? *Witness*—I'd drank two or three glasses of beer. *Counsel

The New-York Times Saturday, March 26, 1864.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

Ocean Steamers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate of the United States, yesterday, ... resolutions from the State of Maine ... Mr. MASON, of Virginia, objected ... Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, defended them. ..., of New-York, presented an Anti- ... from the Society of Friends in ... Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, unsuccessfully ... to take up the Army bill. Several re- ... of no special importance were made. A bill ... International code of Marine Signals ... Consideration of the Minnesota ... Mr. DOUGLAS' motion to ... the State one representative, and as many ... the census should allow, being the ques- ... consideration, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, ... proposed technical amendments. ... of Mississippi, opposed Mr. DOUG- ... amendment. He would vote for the ad- ... of Minnesota, but disliked those portions ... Constitution which allowed aliens, Indians ... to vote. Mr. WILSON, of Massa- ... thought Minnesota was not entitled to ... representation by her population. He ... to clash her with one. Mr. MASON opposed ... three. Mr. CRITTENDEN concurred in ... Mr. TOOMBS moved to allow her three ... to rectify the representation when a cen- ... be taken. Without taking a question ... went into Executive session, ... soon afterwards adjourned. In the ... Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, proposed ... day should be named to take up the ... Kansas Bill. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, ... that it should be to-day. Mr. WASHBURNE, ... and others objected, as the House was ... CAMPBELL suggested next Tuesday, (March ... Eventually Mr. STEPHENS withdrew his sug- ... with the understanding that a day would ... upon. Mr. J. GLANCY JONES ineffectu- ... to report a bill regulating the mode of ... the revenue. The House went into ... of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, ... the Kansas question. Mr. PHILLIPS, ... made a Lecompton argument. Mr. ..., of Pennsylvania, spoke on the other side. ... there could be no peace in Kansas with ... Lecompton fraud forced upon the people. Mr. ... of Pennsylvania, advocated Lecompton. ..., of Massachusetts, said that all the ... or cause of disunion attaches to the slave ... which has so long controlled the Demo- ... Party. Mr. STEPHENS announced that he ... Thursday next, (April 1,) move to take up ... Kansas bill. After considerable com- ... of views, it was understood and agreed ... bill shall on that day be taken up, and ... STEPHENS will then move the previous ... Mr. MASON, of Alabama, made a South- ... speech, in which he said the South loved her ... more than the Union. Mr. WASHBURNE, ... made an Anti-Lecompton speech, in ... he discussed the subject at length.

The Select Committee of the House, raised at the ... of Mr. PUGH, to investigate the cir- ... attending the purchase of the site of ... Bank of Pennsylvania for the Philadelphia ... Office, have ascertained, through the testi- ... of Ex-Postmaster-General CAMPBELL and ... ALLISON, late President of the Bank, ... Mr. MILLER, Postmaster of Philadelphia at ... time of the transaction, received at one time ... and at another time $13,000, for his share ... though no previous agreement of ... had been made. The amount ... by Government for the property was $250,000.

The State Senate in Committee of the Whole ... debated the bill for the protection of ... in this City and Brooklyn, and re- ... Various petitions and bills were ... during the morning session. In the As- ... nothing beside took place on the bill to ... the deposit of bonds and mortgages in the ... Department as a basis for banking, but no ... was arrived at. During the evening ses- ..., while debating the International Bridge bill, ... personal interlude took place between Messrs. ... and HASBROUCK, which at one time threat- ... to assume a serious character, but which, ... considerable waste of words, and the omi- ... appearance of the Sergeant-at-Arms on the ..., was brought to a peaceable conclusion.

By the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at ..., we receive later intelligence from ... Several "battles" had been fought—so ... between the Constitutional and ... forces but none, as yet, of a decisive ... The army of ZULOAGA was on its ... to subdue the rebellious city of Vera Cruz, ... was conjectured that a battle, which would ... all probability determine the issue, would be ... fought somewhere between that city and the Cap- ...

Two more bodies have been recovered from the ... of the ship *John Milton*, at Montauk; ... which has been recognized that of the mate ... ship, Mr. JOHN COTTRELL. The son ... MARDEN was not among the number. ... of the bodies is particularly described in a ... of the Coroner, DR. HUNTINGTON, which is ... elsewhere, by which his friends can hardly ... identify him. These make 24 bodies recov- ..., all of which have been humanely interred by ... Frenchmen who live in the neighborhood ...

... seen under examination for two ... United States Commissioner BRIDG- ... whether the Captain of the ship *A. Z.* is ... having caused the death of one of ... named RILEY, upon the late voyage ... from Liverpool to this port. The ... testify that the man came on board at ... in good health, but being behind when ... the Captain sent him aloft ... the main-royalmast at night; the ... is not done to suit him, RILEY ... a second time aloft; that he was af- ... at another time beaten with a rope's end; ... to walk the deck with a handspike lashed ... his back, made to parade with a hand- ..., with a look-out on his head ...

and to salute the moon; that he was hoisted up to the main rigging, where he hung an hour and a quarter with his toes just touching the deck; that he was afterwards placed in a tub and scrubbed with salt water and soda-ash, and put into a galley with hogs; that among other maltreatment of cruelty, he was stripped and had the ship's hose played upon him five minutes, when it was cold enough for the crew to wear mittens; the man being too sick and weak to walk, two of the crew were ordered to march him about the deck. The man died on the 3d of February, and was buried the next day. The rebutting testimony is to be given to-morrow.

A young man named EDWARD CUNNINGHAM was arrested yesterday morning, in Mulberry-street, charged with being the murderer of Wm. MITCHELL, who was shot some three years ago at No. 67 Mott-street. It is alleged that he fled from the City after the murder, and only returned a few days since. The prisoner denies being the murderer. He has been temporarily committed to await an examination.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday, and, in addition to the usual batch of dismissals of charges against members of the force, passed a resolution to punish drunkenness by the immediate discharge of the offender from his situation. Mr. BOWEN said he had reason to believe that Col. ALLISON, one of the conspirators in the late attempt on the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, was in this City, and that French and English detectives had recently arrived here for the purpose of abducting him to Europe. He warned these detectives and all members of the Metropolitan force who might be disposed to give them aid, that such an illegal proceeding would be attempted at their own peril. After passing resolutions instructing the General Superintendent to open a correspondence with the police authorities in other cities for the purpose of securing an exchange of photographs of noted criminals, the Board resolved itself into secret session.

The General Markets, yesterday, were active and a shade firmer for Cotton. Flour was moderately dealt in, common brands closing heavily. Wheat and Corn were in light supply and demand, the latter at improved prices. Provisions were more sought after and hog products tended upward. Sugars and Rice were in lively request at full rates. Freights presented no really new feature.

Senatorial Diplomacy.

The "art diplomatic" of Europe has passed into a proverb for polite duplicity, and elegant swindling. Men like POZZO DI BORGHO, TALLEYRAND and METTERNICH made themselves important in their day and generation, and carried a world-wide reputation for superior ability, by carrying on a system of such profound rascality in the relations of nation with nation, as would speedily have sent each of them to the galleys had he adopted it in his private affairs. They used language for the purpose of concealing ideas, as some person who was clever enough to to father his phrases upon TALLEYRAND used to say; and they established such a reputation that if one of them uttered a statement as true and final, all the rest forthwith set to work to find out what his motive could be for ventilating such a lie.

The characters of these astute celebrities are beginning to be thoroughly sifted in Europe, since the failure of their elaborate schemes has become undeniably conspicuous, and it was hardly to be expected that their notions of political tact and shrewdness would at this late day be taken up by American statesmen as ideal principles of public activity. Yet such appears to be the case, and the people of this country are now fighting, through their representatives in Congress, with the same sort of ideas which for years made the Cabinets of Europe notorious. The small cabal of Senators, in whose counsels the President has taken refuge from the opinion of the nation at large, and from the warnings of the strongest and soundest members of the party by which he was elevated to power, have been indefatigably busy for the last two months and more in an attempt to deceive and cajole the people of Kansas and the Union by cleverly-contrived forms of words which should seem on their face to mean what in fact they did not mean—and which should reconcile the nation to certain acts, by concealing the true intent of those acts from the popular mind. The last consummate achievement of these thimble-rigging legislators has now been laid before the House of Representatives, in the "bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," offered by Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, who is the Achitophel of the hour, and passed by the Senate on Tuesday night. And the leading "diplomatic" feature of this bill is supposed to be the crafty amendment of Mr. PUGH, of Ohio, declaring that "nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people of Kansas, asserted in the Constitution of Kansas, at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper." It was imagined by the ingenious devisers of this amendment that while its phraseology would delude the friends of justice and freedom into the belief that Kansas might at once destroy a Constitution distasteful to her people, it could, in fact, be used at a future time to constrain the people of Kansas into submission to a clause inserted in the Lecompton Constitution, guaranteeing the inviolability of the said Constitution for six years to come, or up to the expiration of the first Senatorial term of the first Kansas Senators. And this view of its capacities has been already indignantly taken by some Northern journals. But since we are dealing with "diplomats," we must deal with them "diplomatically," and it strikes us that we ought to call the attention of the South, which relies upon the Metternich-Greens and the Talleyrand-Toombses, to the fact that they have *not* affirmed the prohibition of the Lecompton Constitution by their cunningly-devised proviso. The Lecompton Constitution does not assert any right of the people of Kansas "in regard to the alteration, reform, or abolition of their form of Government in such manner as they may think proper." It is a "prohibition," not an "assertion" which is contained in the Lecompton Constitution; and the act of Mr. GREEN goes on expressly to to say that "Congress hereby disclaims any authority to intervene or declare the Constitution of any State, except to see that it be republican in form and not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States." Virtually, therefore, the act of Mr. GREEN, however well intended it may have been for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the Southern extremists, will, by its own operation, *instantly* upon going into effect, resign the absolute control of their own affairs, including that of their own Constitution, with all its provisions and prohibitions, into the hands of the people of Kansas. They may *instantly* call a new election for all their State officers, and remodel their whole social and political condition in conformity, with "Republican institutions and the Constitution of the United States," and do altogether what, ever shall seem right in their own eyes, with as complete a license as New-York or Ohio.

The only practical effect, it appears to us, of Mr. GREEN's bill, in its present apologetic, deceitful and "diplomatic" form, will be, to unmask more thoroughly than ever the fraudulent designs of the advisers of the Administration upon the confidence of the South as well as upon the rights and the honor of the North, and to unite against the miserable policy of the Government an overwhelming force of opposition from every quarter.

In times like these every indication of the secret *animus* of a movement tells with extraordinary force upon its results: and the betrayal by Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, of the fact that certain "Southern men" had advised General CALHOUN to come forward with certain quasi-indorsements of the Free-State majorities at the election in Kansas, in the hope that such quasi-indorsements might eventually, through a new system of swindling, be made to enure to their own advantage, comes in most opportunely with the clumsy "diplomacy" of Mr. GREEN, to convince all who yet needed to be convinced that there is only one course to be taken, compatible with the honor and peace of the nation, in dealing with this odious question. The Kansas bill, as presented by the Administration, must be utterly thrown out and crushed by the House of Representatives.

The Sultan Turned Emigrant-Runner.

How much the laws, and institutions and administration of justice have to do with the choice of a home among the vast masses of emigrants in Europe, who now yearly abandon their homes in search of comfort and prosperity elsewhere, and how very little the soil, or climate or situation, is well exemplified by the recent attempts to direct emigration from Germany and Great Britain to Eastern Europe. There is an idea very prevalent, and naturally so on this side of the Atlantic, that the whole of the Old World is peopled to starvation-point, and that the vast hordes who land every month on our shores are a portion of the surplus which the over-tasked earth refuses to feed. In the present state of agricultural science in some parts of Europe, this notion may find some countenance. But so far as productiveness, room, and facilities for cultivation are concerned, the greater portion of Eastern Europe may fairly vie with most of our Western States. The whole Valley of the Danube is not surpassed by any soil in the world in productiveness, owing to the absence of great frosts, and is far more easily cultivated than most of the unoccupied lands in the United States. It is about one-twentieth peopled, is tilled in small patches here and there, at immense intervals, by the rudest kind of labor; is not only destitute of railroads and canals, but of the commonest highways, and nevertheless, furnishes annually enormous supplies of corn to the West, the cessation of which for one Winter would cause unparalleled confusion amongst "the great powers." The Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia, and the new Russian province of Bessarabia, are an immense alluvial plain, of inexhaustible fertility, traversed by the greatest of European rivers. The scanty population is to be found in small villages, scattered at vast intervals over the surface. Cultivation is in general confined to a few patches in the neighborhood of the dwellings, partly from the indolence engendered by centuries of insecurity and oppression, and partly from the difficulty of transporting produce to a market. On the other side of the Danube, Bulgaria is in possession of a sum of advantages almost equally great. The climate is temperate, and in most situations healthy. The land is well watered, and well wooded; the soil is fertile and the population sparse. To make of the whole region the seat of a mighty empire, teeming with wealth and resources, population is all that is needed; and yet population cannot be got. It is, or with railroads would be, within easy access of the heart of Germany on the one hand, and of the shores of the Mediterranean on the other—two or three days at most from each. As far as mere distance goes, emigration to Turkey from continental Europe ought not to present half so many terrors to a French or German farmer as emigration to the United States. Neither of them can be supposed to have any more traditional attachment to our institutions than to those of the Grand Turk. On the contrary, to most men brought up in the old world, all old-world countries have certain charms of association, the absence of which no new country can ever make up for.

For the last year and a half the Sultan has been competing against us in the market of foreign emigration. He wants to people Bulgaria, and Bosnia, and Roumelia, and all the vast and fertile provinces which stretch from Smyrna to Erzeroum, and on which desolation and decay now lie like a pall. He offers unheard of advantages—land for nothing, exemption from taxation and from military service for twenty years, perfect security, to be guaranteed as all things are in Turkey by the grumblings of foreign Ministers, and of course all the incidental privileges and immunities which naturally and inevitably fall to the lot of a favored class. And yet he can get nobody to go. Starved, overworked, used up old Europe hears the Padishah offering patches of the sacred soil which his ancestors shed torrents of blood to monopolize, to the whole world for nothing, and disregards the offer. The farms on the Danube and in Anatolia, have no charms for her weary millions. For the honor of human nature, the masses whom Great Britain and Germany pour forth each year to replenish the earth and subdue it, prefer the bush of Australia, or the forests of the far West, with the rights of freemen, to all the privileges despotism can bestow. No guarantees for the security of either life or of the fruits of industry are half so good as guarantees created by the votes of a man's peers. People born under despotisms often endure them patiently, but it will be a long while before any large body of mankind will be found to voluntarily leave their homes for the purpose of placing themselves under a Government in which they can have no voice.

CAPITAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has adopted a resolution authorizing the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

There is nothing very improbable in this change, or in a similar one in our own State. In these days of railroad traveling one or two hundred miles of distance is little regarded. And who can doubt that the "assembled wis- dom" of New-York and Pennsylvania would pass their Winters more agreeably in large cities than in small ones?

Though we do not think [illegible] ment of Albany as likely soon to happen, yet our word for it, when the State Government packs its trunk for a change of quarters, it will come down the Hudson. Utica and Syracuse will not be thought of. We therefore affectionately advise these pleasant "central" towns to cease agitating the "removal question." Heaven forbid that we should have the Legislature here! As if we had not trouble enough already.

The Financial Measures for the Completion of the Public Works.

From Yesterday's Albany Atlas and Argus.

The Committee of Ways and Means in the Assembly are preparing bills which will be presented soon for the consideration of the Legislature, to carry out the plan agreed upon by the Democratic State officers and members of the Legislature, to complete the unfinished public works.

We understand that after a thorough consideration of the question, it has been decided by those conversant with the subject, including the most able legal advisers, that as the Constitution provides that but one law for "some single work or object" can be submitted to the people at one election, the proposed law must be limited to one Canal, and it has therefore been determined to confine it to the Erie Canal Enlargement alone, and to make other provisions for the lateral canals.

No practical difficulty will be experienced by this construction (which appears to be obvious and plain) in providing means of progress for all the Canals, as it is entirely competent for the Legislature to transfer the balance of the appropriation of last year for the Erie Canal, to the other Canals, which balance amounted on the 1st of January last to nearly a million of dollars.

The State Engineeer and Surveyor in a report in answer to Mr. LARRIS's resolution, estimates the amount necessary for the Erie Canal, at about $3,500,000, and for the other canals at about $1,500,000.

The more we reflect upon this subject, the more we are confirmed in this manner of submitting the question to the people, frankly and honestly to determine whether they will borrow money to finish the public works, and we have no reason to doubt that it will be adopted by the Legislature.

The plan above referred to is not only the best under present circumstances, but the only one which is practicable. To complete the enlargement some five millions will be required. When this sum shall be added to the existing canal debt, the total amount will be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. At six per cent. the interest on this sum is $1,800,000. In 1857, the most unproductive year the Canals have yet seen, the tolls amounted to $2,045,641. In 1856 the amount was $2,748,203. In the season of 1858 there is reason to anticipate an amount at least equal to that of 1856, which will defray the interest of $30,000,000, besides paying for superintendence and repairs.

There is a misapprehension in the public mind respecting the business of the Canals, which is generally believed to be in a state of chronic decline. The tolls have indeed suffered successive reductions, but the tonnage has doubled within the last ten years. In 1848 the tonnage of the Canals was but 2,268,662 tons; in 1856 it was 4,116,082.

In 1856, the entire aggregate tonnage of the New-York Central, New-York and Erie, Oswego and Syracuse, Watertown and Rome, and Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroads was 2,067,351 tons, a trifle more than half the tonnage of the Canals. The theory inculcated in some quarters that the Canals are an obsolete idea has no foundation in fact. They will live and flourish at least as long, and twice as profitably, as any competing mode of transportation yet invented. Let the enlargement be completed, and the revenues of Canals will take care abundantly of the debt incurred in their construction.

SECTIONALISM—WHAT IS IT?—A few days since, the New-York *Journal of Commerce* laid the charge of "Sectionalism" at the doors of all who approve the passage of the Lecompton Constitution, and expressed its regret to find many who formerly professed nationality of views and principles among the opponents of that measure.

"Sectionalism" in the sense here used means an unfair and unjust preference of Northern over Southern interests in Kansas. It is intended to signify that the North has used undue means to prevent that Territory from becoming a Slave State—that in short it is unfair to the South to hinder the passage of the Lecompton Constitution in Congress.

Among those who are obnoxious to this accusation are Messrs. DOUGLAS, STUART and BRODERICK, of the North, and Messrs. BELL and CRITTENDEN, of the South. Can it be believed that such men are fanatical enemies of Southern institutions? Does the *Journal of Commerce* itself believe it?

But let us look for a moment at the question on its merits. Putting out of view the intemperate declarations of over-zealous partisans on both sides, let us see how the case stands.

The first great fact, undeniable and conceded, is, that the people of Kansas, by an overwhelming majority, are against Slavery. No one claims or pretends that they will allow a Slavery Constitution to stand, though it should be forced upon them. Still less is it claimed that they could be brought to sanction such an instrument by their own votes.

The next prominent fact is, that the President strenuously urges, through Congress, a Slavery Constitution, against the known and admitted will of the people, on pretexts of the baldest technicality, and through the agency of undoubted frauds.

What the *Journal of Commerce* stigmatizes as "sectionalism" is simply opposition to this nefarious attempt to force an odious form of government upon a reluctant and outraged community.

We are opposed to sectionalism. We deem it the duty of public men to support national measures and national principles. But it should not be forgotten that there is Southern as well as Northern Sectionalism, and the most odious form of that political heresy is that which seduces Northern men into dishonest schemes to extend the area of human bondage. To force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas, for the purpose of making her a Slave State against her will, is the worst kind of sectionalism.

If that Territory had voluntarily and by a clear majority of its legal voters asked admission as a Slave State, opposition to her coming in on that ground might have been styled sectionalism. But as the case now stands, the charge brought by the *Journal of Commerce* has no application to the opponents of Lecompton, but attaches solely to its advocates. To legislate fairly, honestly and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, is true nationality, and this is the course pursued by DOUGLAS, CRITTENDEN and their associates on the Kansas question.

LECOMPTON IN THE HOUSE—THE DAY FIXED. On Thursday, April 1, at one o'clock, Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, will move to take the Senate Kansas bill from the Speaker's table, and then immediately move the previous question thereon. This step will be taken pursuant to an agreement entered into yesterday between the friends and the opponents of the Bill, and the arrangement is regarded as satisfactory all around. Amendments can be made at any time previous, the discussion going on as before. There can be little doubt that the House will sustain Mr. STEPHENS' previous question, as the debate will, by that time, have exhausted itself.

In less than a week, therefore, the important question will be taken. Momentous public and partisan interests depend upon the result. Of the latter, we do not care to speak. But should Congress, in its blind devotion to party behests, attempt to bind the Lecompton badge of fraud and servitude upon the necks of the Kansas people, there is reason to apprehend disturbance and disaster. We neither recommend nor approve a resort to violence. Great as the outrage would be, there is a remedy short of revolution. But whether an excited and insulted population would think so is a matter of fearful doubt. Ardently do we hope that this trial of their prudence will not be made, and that the odious measure which has passed the Senate may meet its death in the House.

The new Banking House of the Bank of New-York.

The commercial metropolis of the New World is indebted to the banking interests for some of its first examples of architectural effect and improvements in construction. There is no one banking-house in the whole city that can be taken as a perfect specimen of any particular style in architecture, nor of construction, because there is not one that has the advantage of exhibiting more than two sides, and the greater number of them have but one front. Costly and magnificent as some of these temples of Mammon are, they are still only parts of buildings, architecturally considered. Land is too valuable in the business parts of the City to admit of a building for business purposes being constructed so that all parts of it can be seen, or to afford an architect an opportunity of exhibiting his talent for design. The most that can be done is to give one or two façades of moderate extent; but all thoughts of the preservation of proportion must be abandoned to the exigencies of a business location. All that the architect can do, therefore, is to bestow himself upon the ornamentation of the limited space allowed, and the anxiety to make the most of such an opportunity has resulted in some very wonderful architectural effects. One of the most remarkable of these bank façades is that of the new Bank of New-York, on the corner of Wall and William-street. It is a five-story building, with a high basement, having a frontage of 38 feet on Wall-street, in the centre of which is the entrance, and of 126 feet on William-street. The walls are of dark red brick, with a framework and enrichments of brown stone. To describe the front would take a great deal more room than we can afford for the purpose, and there are no architectural epithets by which the peculiarities of the external part of the building could be indicated. The style shows great invention latent in the architect, and though it is most elaborately ugly in its details, the general effect is by no means unpleasant. It has the great merit of being perfectly harmonious, and the uncomfortable feeling that it produces of a most needless waste of enrichment is not altogether out of character with the idea associated with a building devoted to banking purposes. But, whatever may be said of the external effect of the building in its interior arrangement, in its solidity of construction, in the economy of space, in lighting, heating, and ventilation, the building seems to be absolutely perfect and a great triumph of mechanical skill in arrangement and execution. The large banking-room is a beautiful apartment, 58 feet by 25 on the floor, and 26 feet 7 inches high, lined with Caen stone, and finished with dark oak, lighted on one side from William-street, and partly from the ceiling. The best taste has been exhibited throughout in the fittings up and in the smaller offices. Inserted in the wall is the white marble corner-stone of the first banking-house of the Bank on the same site, which was built in 1797. The Bank was originally opened in Franklin-square in the old Walton House, which is still standing. Wall-street has now been the commercial centre of the City more than sixty years, and it will probably continue to be for another century. It is the only part of the City which has not changed its character during the past fifty years. There have been within the past five years a large number of new banking houses constructed, some of them of imposing appearance and great cost, but there is only one, now, in process of construction—the banking house of the American Exchange Bank, on the corner of Cedar-street and Broadway. It is nearly completed, and when it has been finished there will be a long time, we fear, before any new ones are commenced, for all the great banking institutions are now housed in buildings suited to their necessities and commensurate with their capital.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. FORMES takes his first American benefit to-night, and plays in the "Huguenots," which opera will be given for the last time. The magnificence of the *mise en scene*, the excellence of the general distribution, but more particularly the admirable performance of Mr. FORMES as *Marcel*, has given this opera a vast amount of popularity. It has become a favorite, and its last performance would, under any circumstances, attract a crowded house. But, notwithstanding, Mr. FORMES modestly throws out a new attraction. Every purchaser of a ticket for to-night will be furnished with a ticket for the Matinée to-morrow, when "Martha" will be given. Although we believe this inducement to be quite unnecessary in Mr. FORMES' case, the public will, we hope, take it in a practical sense, and make the most of such an opportunity. The musical community owes a good turn to the great *basso*. But for the timely enthusiasm excited by his many fine performances, we might have been without Italian Opera for many a dreary month. It is pleasant to know that Mr. FORMES has been appreciated, and pleasant, too, to have it in our power to pay him a compliment. Let it be a flattering one.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Miss ALICE GRAY takes a benefit here to-night. A tremendous bill has been provided for the occasion—a bill containing the "Merchant of Venice," "His Last Legs," "Our Gal," and "Jack Sheppard." Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, Mr. E. EDDY, Miss FRANCIS, Miss CARRY KNIGHT and the regular dramatic company will assist in the performance.

CONCERT.—Mr. SATTER's concert takes place to-night at Mozart Hall.

FIRE IN PEARL-STREET.—About 12½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in SHIRK's brush factory, in Pearl, near Beekman-street. It was speedily put out by Engine Company No. 5. The damage is estimated at about $300.

☞ A correspondent suggests a plan for saving the lives of cattle, in case of a fire in the building in which they are confined. It is proposed to hang a door, swinging outwards, at the head of every stall, to fasten outside with latch and padlock; one key to fit all the locks. In case of an alarm of fire, these doors could be thrown open without entering the building. The suggestion merits the attention of keepers of stock.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Continued Troubles in Bourbon County—Speaking of the Spring Session—Meeting of the Constitutional Convention—Character of the Delegates, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, (Kansas) March 20, 1858.

Bourbon County continues [illegible] ment and bloodshed, and from [illegible] ther trouble is to be anticipated. [illegible] was in our city a few days since, [illegible] and represents that those early Free-Soilers [illegible] been under arms the last fortnight, and that along the Little Osage have suffered greatly from their robbery and outrage. Where [illegible] yond endurance, about forty of the citizens [illegible] their own defence, poorly armed, and they have succeeded to keep up some form of an organization, and expect to in future until the [illegible] in consequence of this [illegible] state of affairs, numbers [illegible] have cheerfully disappeared in the west from a neighborhood just above Mapleton, and it is [illegible] learned that the most if not all of them are [illegible] your easy borders. That settler who fires, may [illegible] ton boys think, for the horses, grain, &c., [illegible] ZUMALT, PHELPS, BOWLES and others took [illegible]

We have been hoping that such difficulties would at an end, but it seems that "Old Brown" is determined to square his accounts before the sun sets in [illegible] down. As the Summer season approaches we should strive to bury our enmities into [illegible] and make preparation for the teeming [illegible] that awaits us. Generally, this [illegible] Kansas is only feeling a few of the [illegible] of the tyrant's power.

The *Minnie Belle* made her first trip to our [illegible] week, and it was the first boat that had visited us since last May. She only draws 16 inches of water, with 50 tons of freight. No other boat has ever made a trip on the Kansas, upon the present stage of water. We believe, therefore, that the *Minnie Belle* can run here the most of the year, and make money for her owners. She intends to run to Fort Riley in high water—but only to this city in ordinary times.

The Constitutional Convention meets next week at Minneola—the prairie town—but they will probably adjourn immediately to this, or some other live town where they can find something besides snakes for associates. Humberham has been defeated in the delegation so far as heard from, and Straight-out is triumphant. This is cheering to those who [illegible] the secret designs of those who operate under the name of "Conservatives," "Anti-Topeka Free-State men," &c., which is nothing less than *Democracy in disguise*. This is no fantasy, but can be fully proved by those who are "in." They know that modern Democracy is so obnoxious in Kansas that [illegible] to follow the acknowledgment; so they try to preserve the essence without the name, until they become strong; then, *from habit*, they hope to entice all who have formerly acted with them upon safer assumed issues. These men are in favor of using the Lecompton machine, slightly changed, while every true friend of Kansas swears "timeo Danaos, and handle not."

BANDORE.

Report of the Military Board on the Militia of Kansas Territory in Reply to Governor Denver's Proclamation.

From the Lawrence Republican, March 20.

In the discharge of duty, and in obedience to the resolutions passed by the Military Board, we submit the following report of the doings of the Board since the adjournment of the [illegible]

Record of the proceedings of the Military Board convened at Lawrence, Feb. 8, 1858.

Present: J. H. Lane, Gaylord Watkins, J. C. Fitzpatrick, Samuel V. Jameson, Geo. S. Hillyer, J. Pin Hill, Hiram Hoosel, S. B. Prentiss.

Ordered, That a complete enrollment of the militia of Kansas Territory should be forthwith provided for. The following enrolling officers were duly elected.

[Here follow the counties, and the names of the enrolling officers in each.]

Then follow the forms for muster rolls, [illegible] rolls, and the form for the certificate of [illegible] for enrolling officers, as also the [illegible] enrolling officers—all of which, having [illegible] published, are, therefore, omitted.

J. H. LANE, President.

A. D. RICHARDSON, Assistant Adjutant General.

Signed and approved:

L. G. CLEVELAND,
SAMUEL V. JAMESON,
GEORGE S. HILLYER,
SAMUEL WALKER,
J. PIN HILL, Inspector Generals.
HIRAM HOUSEL, Commissary General.
S. B. PRENTISS, Surgeon General.

The Territorial Legislature, at its recent session convened at Lawrence, passed an act entitled "An act for the organization and regulation of the Militia of Kansas Territory," by a constitutional vote of both branches. It was vetoed by the Territorial Governor and passed by the Legislature (his veto not sustained) by a similar vote.

The 26th section of the Organic Act provides as follows:

"Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory: If he approves he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law."

All these requirements were complied with. The Legislature was legally elected by the people, regularly convened and organized; recognized by the Governor; and the bill under consideration passed in accordance with the Organic Act. The Governor had the legal right to exert his influence and to impose his veto to prevent the passage of the bill; but, when passed, his functions as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature ceased, and his duty as an executive officer began.

The 30th section of the Organic Act requires the Governor to take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. The 20th Section declares that he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said Territory, and *shall* take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Page 480, Section 14, of the Kansas Code is as follows:

SEC. 14. In all elections made by either House, or by a joint vote of both Houses, the votes of a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a choice; and such election shall be by joint vote, the President of the Council shall grant the power thereof to a certificate which shall specify the number of votes given for each person voted for, and the person who shall appear to have received the highest number of votes, shall be sufficient to authorize the granting such certificate.

The officers composing the Military Board were duly elected at a joint convention of the Legislative Assembly, by an almost unanimous vote, their election regularly certified to the Governor under the law, and separate certificates given to each, signed by the President of the Council. After this action, the Governor's plain and sworn duty was to see the law executed and the commissions issued.

The Organic Act is explicitly that he shall commission and *shall* take care that the laws are faithfully executed. Presidents FRANKLIN and BUCHANAN and all the Governors of Kansas have insisted that the people of Kansas should obey the Missouri laws in force until it was repealed or decided null and void by a court of competent jurisdiction. For adhering to the legality of that code, the people of Kansas have been branded by those persons as "traitors" and "rebels." We do not say that the Governor in this action is guilty of the same crime charged upon the people of Kansas; but we do say that his refusal to issue commissions, in accordance with law, can in no way affect either the duties of the Board or the loyalty of their action. The responsibility of a violation of his official oath rests upon himself alone; the Board have but one course to pursue.

The section of the Militia act under consideration defines their duties in the particular point omitted by him, and is as follows:

SEC. — It is made the duty of said Board to adopt such rules and regulations, under the provisions of this act, as shall secure an efficient organization of the militia of the Territory of Kansas.

Our duty is here plainly set forth. To effect an efficient organization of the militia, the first step is the enrollment of the people. To perfect that commitment at an early period, a well-qualified person was appointed in each neighborhood. Many of the rolls have already been returned. The officers thus appointed charge for from one to two days service. The allegation that these enrolling officers could have been commissioned by the Governor, is simply ridiculous. The trouble and expense of obtaining the commission by person from remote portions of the Territory, would have been as great as for the duties they had to perform. The enrollers were neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers, but mere laborers for the performance of that specific work, and the certificates issued by the Board were not, and were not intended, as commissions, but mere evidences of selection for the service.

But it is alleged that the enrolling officers cannot obtain their pay. This is sheer nonsense. The 4th section of the militia bill is as follows:

SEC. — The officers provided for in this act shall be allowed such compensation as may hereafter be prescribed by law.

The Territorial Legislature imperatively required this duty to be performed. They have declared that all officers engaged in the performance of duty under the law shall receive such compensation as may hereafter be provided by law. It is fair to presume that they will vindicate their own enactments, and there is no power in this Territory to frustrate the execution of their will.

To secure an efficient organization of the militia of Kansas Territory, under the law, it became necessary to designate some places as head-quarters, where enrollments could be issued from and sent to. Lawrence being central, was selected as that point. It is alleged that the establishment of head-quarters is an infringement of the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, the duty of the Commander-in-Chief [illegible]

after the militia are enrolled and organized, armed and called into the field—*when there is a militia*. The people (through their representatives) have exclusive jurisdiction over all matters, until they are mustered into the field. The President of the United States is by the Constitution made the Commander-in-Chief of the army, navy and militia; but he cannot call forth a single militia-man. That power can alone be exercised by the representatives of the people in Congress assembled. The representatives of the people, to call forth, does the power to enrol. Is presume, to call forth, does not necessarily attach to the position of Commander-in-Chief. It may be granted to him by legislative authority; but, until so granted, it cannot be exercised. The power to establish head-quarters is with the Commander-in-Chief, when the militia are in the field; but there may be other head-quarters for the purposes of organization. That the people of Kansas wanted a militia organization, is not unreasonable. Their representatives believed that that organization could be effected by officers of their own selection; they, therefore, gave the power to the Military Board, of which the Territorial Governor is a member, and, when present at their deliberations, its presiding officer.

The militia law was regularly passed; the officers under it regularly elected,—their duties clearly and specifically defined; they have strictly adhered to the letter of that law, and their acts, therefore, are of undoubted legal authority. We respectfully submit, that, within, outside of Kansas, the right was never questioned of a people, even in the absence of law, to arm, organize, equip, arm and come forth, if need be, for defensive purposes? It is a right attaching to manhood, emanating from a higher than earthly tribunal—*the right of self defence*. How arrogant, therefore, is the pretence, now for the first time officially announced, that a people, even when legal forms are strictly adhered to, when the authority emanates from a legally elected body, of unquestioned authority, have not the constitutional right to organize in their own way, and under their own officers, for the purpose of protection!

Having the legal right, emanating from the Territorial Legislature, whose action is in strict accordance with the organic act, we respectfully urge on the Generals of the several brigades to press the organization; on the enrolling officers to discharge, with prompt alacrity, their duties under the law; and on the citizens, to second them in their efforts to secure an armed organization of the people, without distinction of party or of creed—which, officered and controlled by the people, and having for its object the preservation of peace, the defence of their homes and the protection of their rights, will be formidable only to the tyrant and the lawless marauder.

In the organization of companies and regiments, the election returns for the officers should be forwarded to the Adjutant-General, at Lawrence. On receipt of returns, certificates of election will be issued by the Board, to serve as evidence of authority until the Governor shall decide to fulfill his sworn duty as an Executive officer by signing the commissions. On the subject of arms you will confer with the Inspector General, at Lawrence; and on that of ammunition, with the Quartermaster-General at Lawrence; on the subject of surgery and medicine, with the Surgeon-General at Lawrence.

In congratulating the country on the present peace and aspect of affairs, and trust that by a thorough and faithful organization the peace thus inaugurated may be consolidated. All of which is respectfully submitted. J. H. LANE, President.

R. B. Wherrat, Secretary *pro tem.*

Approved:

L. G. Cleveland,
Samuel V. Jamison,
Sackie Walker,
Gideon G. Gilpatrick,
J. G. Lorig,
} Brig. Generals.

J. Fee Ilig, Inspector-General.
Hiram Howell, Com. General.
S. G Perrine, Surgeon-General.
S. W. Eldridge, Quar't.-Mast. Gen'l.

Lawrence, March 16.

Card from Gen. Jim Lane.

Lawrence, Tuesday, March 16, 1858.

Since my return from a Northern tour my attention has been called to a Gubernatorial pronunciamento, dated by the boys to be No. 4,000,) dated "Lecompton, Kansas," and signed by one "J. W. Denver, Governor."

By President Pierce and his myrmidons I was denounced as a traitor and indicted for high treason. They did not dare to test the truth of the charge by a trial, and finally admitted my innocence and atoned for their injustice by quashing the indictment.

By Mr. Buchanan I have been charged as a rebel, and as a military leader of more turbulent and dangerous character. That charge, also, has been answered.

Gov. J. W. Denver now steps forward and charges me with creating "insolent attempts to renew the disorders and troubles," and with an intention or design of establishing a military dictatorship. By reference to the regulations and commissions of which I am the author, it will be found that no one J. H. Lane" ever appears. It will be found that I am "Major General" of the Military Board, and as such have issued the orders. A full vindication of the action of that Board will be found in its report of this date, to which I respectfully refer the people of Kansas.

As to the charge of "turbulence," I refer to the people of Lynnham, Geary City, Palermo, Wathena, Elwood, White Cloud, and St. Joseph and Oregon, &c., who have listened to my speeches delivered within the past three weeks, in all of which I urged the cultivation of fraternal relations and tranquility. It is deemed a sufficient answer to the charge that I desire to establish a military dictatorship, that upon four different occasions I have been invested with the chief command of the military forces of the people of Kansas, and that immediately after the emergency ceased which called them into the field, that command was voluntarily surrendered into their hands.

The command I now hold was conferred upon me by the Territorial Legislature, without solicitation on my part, by a unanimous vote of both branches. That Legislature has reserved the power to remove me at any time. The moment that the dark clouds which now obscure our horizon disappear, that moment will my command be surrendered to the people.

The sole accomplishment of this treasonable pronunciamento were its official character, so signed and published. His author has chosen to make a personal matter out of these official acts. With him rests the responsibility thereof.

I am willing to submit my actions, past and future, to the judgment of the people, confident as I am, that they never accuse me, as they do justly charge one J. W. Denver, with having, in violation of an official oath and public duty, endeavored to throw obstacles in the way of laws deemed necessary for the protection of the rights of the citizens of Kansas; and that they will never say of me, as they do truthfully say of one J. W. Denver, that by a miserable pretext, discreditable to any man—the excuse of a sluggard, and the crime of a soldier, to wit: that he slept when on duty, he is endeavoring to prevent the settlement of the Kansas imbroglio by defeating the Constitutional Convention movement.

They will never accuse me, I feel sure, of harboring the ridiculous opinion, advanced and maintained by one J. W. Denver, that a coördinate branch of a Legislature, doing his sworn duty, while the other is in session, and will testify that I have frequently stated that I have known the President of the United States, the Executive officer in the Republic, to be constantly occupy for several successive nights the President's room in the Capitol, in order that no law of Congress might be lost to the people for want of his approbation.

One J. W. Denver, a mere executive officer, charged with the execution of all the laws of this Territory, has arrogantly usurped and ruthlessly trampled under foot the Legislative department of the government of a free people, and in violation of his official oath and duty seeks to unite in his own person, and thus control, the power of the sword and purse of the people to crush out their liberties. Truth, justice and manhood require that the villain should be unmasked. I pronounce the charges he has preferred against me utterly untrue and calumnious, and his acts toward the people of Kansas perfidious and tyrannical, and I do arraign one "J. W. Denver" before the country, and do denounce and brand him as a conspirator, perjurer and tyrant.

To the people of Kansas I have this to say: One J. W. Denver came to Kansas a professed duelist—stained his record with the untimely shed blood of his fellow-man—having won from his friends the *sobriquet* of "Bully"—and appointee of the oligarchical Administration, which disgraces the nation by its criminal efforts to enslave a free people! For base political purposes he has sought an excuse for a difficulty with me, and out of a public act, done in performance of my imperative duty, has fastened a personal quarrel upon me. As a personal quarrel, it is private property. You require rest and peace, and I respectfully demand that there may be no interference on the part of my friends.

He has assaulted me, not for individual action, for I have never seen him, but for official action, and as a Representative-elect of that great and noble party whom he and his masters have sought to enslave; and, in the spirit of that party, as an humble member of it, I hurl back his accusations, and bid him and his masters defiance. J. H. LANE.

Personal.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, speaking of Parson Brownlow, holds the following complimentary language:—"What must be the impression as to the character of the Southern people upon the minds of the ignorant masses of the North when they behold and listen to this blackguard Tennesseean, and are told that he is a minister of the Gospel, and the chosen champion of Southern institutions, sent among them by the people of the South? It was an unfortunate joke for Southern gentlemen, as they did it, doubtless, only for the fun of the thing, to have encouraged this coarse brawler in politics and religion; to go into the North and expound the merits of Southern institutions and Southern society. But the mischief has been done. The reverend ruffian has already crossed the line, and the enemies of the South are doubtless, by this time, chuckling at the prospect of the damage which the reputation of the Southern people is certain to suffer in the minds of the Northern masses from the blackguard exhibitions of this Tennessee parson."

THE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—LOSS $125,000.—The following are the principal sufferers by the fire in Elizabeth City, on Monday: the store of Simpson & Dashiell, belonging to J. W. Hinton; stores of J. J. Grandy, John Williams, (of Baltimore,) Asa Sawyer, H. Culpepper, occupied by J. T. Morgan; John Pool, and Geo. W. Clark. The loss is estimated at $125,000, and would have been much greater but for the extraordinary exertions of the citizens in subduing the violence and fury of the flames.

Seen and Ship News.

RECOVERY OF FOUR MORE BODIES FROM THE WRECK OF THE SHIP JOHN MILTON.—S. W. Carey, Esq., has furnished us with the following extract from a letter to Chas. A. Lord, Esq., from Dr. Huntington, the Coroner at East Hampton:

East Hampton, Sunday, March 21, 1858.

Within the past week I have buried four more of the crew of the *John Milton*. But certainly the son of Capt. Harding was not among the number. The remains of the mate, John Corbett, recognised only by the large *scar* below the right knee, was buried at Montauk on Thursday last. The bodies of those last recovered were in such a state as to preclude the possibility of reading the India ink marks, but I have invariably examined the clothing pretty thoroughly, and found no marks, with a single exception, (No. 22,) which was taken out of the sand and snow on Monday last, and was as fresh as those first found. The height was five feet eight inches, age from thirty to thirty-five, brown hair and red whiskers, fair complexion and good teeth; name in india ink on the back of the left forearm, "W." followed by an indistinct letter, which might be "S." or "R." Near the shoulder of the same arm, a large spread-eagle with a shield, with a lone *star* above, half an inch in diameter; on the back of the right forearm, a cross, two inches in height; on the white tops of a pair of mixed yarn stockings, the letter "W." with the figure "2" underneath.

By giving this publicity, you will settle the doubts and fears of some poor wife or mother.

Twenty-four bodies have now been recovered from the *John Milton*.

I was happy to see by the papers last week that Mr. Kerry had arrived safely at his mother's home in Missouri, and I wait impatiently the revelations which he alone is able to make. The bowsprit and other portions of the ship which floated at the anchors have gone adrift, and left no buoy to mark the spot where so many brave fellows met a watery grave.

The following facts touching the opening of navigation upon the Lakes, &c., are from the Chicago Tribune of the 23d:

"The week ending to-day closes with a very large attendance on 'Change, and several other signs of a return to active business for the season. Captains, just arrived to take charge of Canadian vessels here, report the Welland Canal clear of ice, but plenty of it yet afloat in Lake Erie. Green Bay and the Straits of Mackinac are also reported open; the Captain of the schooner *Abigail*, which arrived in port from the Manitous on Saturday, reports the islands clear of ice. He also reports seeing a resident of Northport, (mouth of Grand Traverse Bay,) who says a fishing boat had arrived there from Mackinac a few days since with *information* that the Straits were clear of ice. It is proposed to open the Illinois and Michigan Canal *April 1, so that in four or five days thereafter we may* look for boats of grain from the Illinois River. But few Lake captains have arrived yet, however, and *only a few vessels, grain and lumber, are as yet being* fitted out, the expense attending a too early preparation *is this season sought to be avoided*. A propeller of the Ogdensburg Line will make a trip for wood this week to Port Washington, but will not venture around the lakes until a little later."

The schooner *Pauline*, before reported spoken in distress, on the 2d of March, was spoken on the 11th by the schooner *Alma*, from Antigua, from which she obtained a crew, and reached Norfolk in safety on the 22d inst.

Four screw steamers are building in the Clyde for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. They are named the *Nova Scotian, North Britain, Hungarian* and *Bohemian*.

The force of Mechanics now employed at the Washington Navy-Yard, is a little over six hundred men.

Dates from Key West, *vid* New-Orleans, are to the 12th instant.

In the case of the British ship *Agamemnon*, the salvage allowed by the Court is $10,000. Captain Darley has gone to Havana for a vessel to take the dry cargo to Liverpool.

The bark ashore at Tortugas proves to have been the *R. H. Gamble*, Powell, from New-York, bound to St. Marks. She struck the afternoon of the 4th, and remained ashore twelve or fourteen hours. She received no assistance. She left both anchors behind her. They will be recovered and sent on to St. Marks. The bark received little damage.

The United States mail steamer *Calhoun*, Bonnin, arrived the 5th instant, since which there have been no arrivals.

The steam propeller *Palmetto*, of the Boston and Philadelphia line, lost on Block Island, was built at Baltimore about four years since, and cost over $50,000. Her value was about $50,000 at the time of the disaster, and she was insured for nearly this amount in Philadelphia and Boston Companies. Her cargo was valued in the vicinity of $250,000, and consisted of about 1,400 packages of tobacco, 500 barrels of flour, 200 or 300 rolls of leather, 300 bags clover-seed, 100 packages glassware, 300 sheets of iron, with a miscellaneous assortment of wool, books, blacking and other goods.

Interesting from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, March 18.

The schooner *Suffolk*, Capt. Smith from Minatitlan, arrived yesterday afternoon. She left the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos on the 5th inst.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who has been on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for several months, and who came passenger in the *Suffolk*, for the following interesting intelligence.

In the latter part of February, rumors reached Minatitlan that a party of three hundred Mexican troops of the Zuloaga faction, were advancing with a view to seize Minatitlan, which was held by Gov. Sarne and a body of troops for the Constitutionalists, and to take possession of the Isthmus. Gov. Sarne thereupon had a portion of the troops under his command put aboard the war steamer *Hidalgo*, lying opposite the town, with a view to proceeding up the river and intercepting the advancing party; and they departed for that purpose. This was in the last week of February. About the 24th, the *Suffolk* dropped down from Minatitlan to the bar, some twelve miles below, where she lay nine days.

On the 28th, the schooner *Major Barbour*, Captain Thompson, arrived at the bar, having on board thirteen Mexican officers, (including Gen. Wheat and Gen. Guerin,) all armed to the teeth, and under the *lead of Gen. Salas, Ex-President of Mexico*. The *Major Barbour* remained at the bar about three hours, *(during which time the officers of the fort at the* mouth of the river paid a friendly visit to the party on board,) and then started for Minatitlan. Meantime, Gov. Sarne, having heard of their arrival, sent down orders for the arrest of the whole party, but he orders arrived too late.

When the *Major Barbour* arrived at Minatitlan, Gov. Sarne would not allow any one on board to land; whereupon, Capt. Thompson anchored his schooner in the middle of the stream, opposite the town, all the time keeping the United States flag flying. Gov. Sarne, it appears, was very anxious to arrest the Mexican officers on board the schooner, but Capt. Thompson declared it should not be done under that flag. Baffled in this design Gov. Sarne had made such disposition of his troops on shore as he thought best calculated for the defence of Minatitlan, and at the same time keeping strict watch on the *Major Barbour* and the party on board.

Our informant says that the Mexicans on board the schooner openly announced that they came to pronounce for Santa Anna, but, as there were no signs of the advance of the 300 men across the Isthmus, he is of opinion that the *Major Barbour* and her party of Santa Annaists would have to leave the river without accomplishing their purpose.

He further says that if a sufficiently strong armed party was to land and pronounce for Santa Anna, he has not the slightest doubt that they could obtain possession of Minatitlan and the Isthmus without resistance, and that the Constitutionalist troops under Governor Sarne would at once lay down their arms or join the cry for Santa Anna.

The Americans on the Isthmus, he tells us, generally incline to the Constitutionalists, but take no part in the contest. The Mexicans, he says, are almost unanimously for Santa Anna.

When the *Suffolk* left there was considerable excitement, and emeutes were in a state of great incertitude. Santa Anna, our informant says, was daily expected to arrive in the Coatzacoalcos, and he would not be surprised if the one-legged chieftain has arrived before this time.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have intelligence from her agents that the *Major Barbour* is coming up the river, having her party of Mexicans on board.

Important Telegraphic Case.

In the Chancery Court, at Louisville, Judge Logan has rendered a decision in an important telegraphic suit. A suit was entered by A. E. Camp against the Western Union Telegraph Line to recover damages for loss resulting from erroneous transmission of a message. Plaintiff ordered a certain amount of whisky by telegraph, at the rate of *fifteen cents*. The wires delivered the message with *sixteen* substituted for the correct figure. The order was filled, but plaintiff refused payment at the increased price, and came upon the Company for damages. Judge Logan decided for defendants, on the following grounds:

The plaintiff avers that defendant agreed to transmit to Gibson & Co. a certain message, and failed to transmit it correctly; in this, that the message agreed to be sent was to pay *fifteen* cents per gallon for certain whisky; whereas, the message actually delivered was to pay *sixteen* cents per gallon.

There is no allegation that the failure to deliver the message correctly was the result of negligence.

It appears that the failure to deliver the message was the result of a mistake, to which, from the very nature of telegraphic operations, communications are liable; and that the message in this case was sent subject to the express condition that defendant would not be liable for mistakes arising from any cause, unless the message was repeated by being sent back.

I see no ground for saying that this condition was void. Without this precaution of repeating messages, mistakes by telegraph are unavoidable. And there is no principle of public policy that does or should prohibit a telegraph company from being prudent enough to protect themselves from ruin, by requiring such a condition in the transmission of messages.

Had the message been repeated in this instance the mistake would probably not have occurred; and it is idle to say that the defendant was bound, for a compensation *of fifty cents*, to insure the message, unconditionally and absolutely, against all mistakes.

The points of difference between the nature of telegraph companies and the duties of common carriers are so numerous and so obvious as to render the unqualified application of the law of common carriers to telegraph companies delusive and dangerous.

To impose upon the defendant in this case, in spite of the special condition inserted to avoid mistakes, all the extraordinary liability of common carriers, would be to make defendant an insurer, for the price of fifty cents, against all the undefined and undefinable consequences of a mistake likely to happen at any time to a word or a sentence: when, too, to avoid mistakes, it was *expressly* agreed that they were not to be liable for any such mistakes, unless the message was repeated by being sent back.

Affairs in Liberia.

A recent letter from President Benson, of Liberia, dated Feb. 1, says:

"I feel greatly encouraged amidst the pecuniary pressure. I feel that our citizens are approaching true independence nearer than ever. The number and quality of the articles exhibited at the fair far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine; and the whole enterprise has astonishingly stimulated the citizens throughout the Republic. The Legislature have provided for the holding of another in this city in December, and for one to be held annually in the different counties in succession. I anticipate ten times the number of articles, as well as improvement in quality, at the ensuing exhibition, to what there was at the last. I presume no less than fifty persons in the different counties will experiment more or less at Cotton cultivation this year. They will try both native and foreign seeds. I shall continue to do all I can to concentrate their minds and energies upon such avocations as can alone form a basis of national and individual prosperity and independence."

A letter from Monrovia, in the Baltimore *American* has some interesting items:

A cotton farm has just been started on the Junk River by Hon. D. B. Warner. Should it be successful there will be a large yield, which will doubtless induce others to make similar experiments.

The corner-stone of 'Liberia College' was laid Jan. 25, with the assistance of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Liberia and its subordinates. I have not seen a plan of the building, but judging from the extent of the foundations, and such casual description as I could obtain from the builders, the edifice will be the most imposing in Liberia. There was great delay in selecting a suitable site, caused chiefly by local interest and prejudices, but the final decision has located it in Monrovia, the policy of which has been doubted by many, the chief objection being that such an institution should not be situated near a large town.

The Legislature adjourned Jan. 23, after a session of six weeks. One of the most important bills passed *during the session related to the French plan of pro*curing emigrants from this coast. I am unable to give you a synopsis of the bill, as it has not been printed as yet, but the restrictions which it imposes will have the tendency to abolish the system from that part of the coast over which this Government maintains jurisdiction. The course we have pursued in regard to this system has so affected the French Government toward us that she has retracted the gift of a sloop-of-war made some time since, although we had sent an agent to France to receive it, according to agreement. But it is preferable to lose the vessel, which is much needed, than to be remiss in frowning down a system which has proved to possess but a very few more of the attributes of humanity than the slave-trade.

The Methodist denomination of Liberia, under the jurisdiction of the American Episcopal Church Bishop, has increased in prosperity and importance to such an extent that it was deemed expedient to have a Bishop especially for this country—one who was a citizen of the Republic, and identified with the interests of the people; accordingly the Conference which has just adjourned elected to that position the Rev. Francis Burns. It is a judicious election, as Mr. Burns has been Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Liberia for a long time, and no one is better acquainted than he with the condition and wants of the people. He expects to visit the United States *during the ensuing Summer, for the purpose of being* ordained.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union have been incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, and authorized to purchase Mount Vernon, which is to revert to the Commonwealth, if from any cause the Association shall cease to exist. It is understood that Col. Washington will now consent to sell Mount Vernon to the Association.

Students from the University of Virginia are now in Washington in considerable numbers. The typhoid fever has been so prevalent at the University that the board of visitors have decided to suspend the *lectures until the first of May.*

During the year 1857, 1688 births, 614 marriages, and 925 deaths took place in Providence, whose population is now estimated at 49,000.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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XXI.—MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.
XXII.—COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—Bank Statement for the week.

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All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 128 Nassau-street.

☞ Late Fire in Maiden-lane.

MR. AHRENFELDT'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen*: On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 66 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes.

Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our dépôt.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—Manufactures are rapidly increasing, trade is reviving, business is improving, and therefore now is the time to purchase SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. These are the only machines capable of doing every kind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the work. SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, being the latest and the best, the most beautiful and the easiest to operate, is commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a circular.

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☞ Spring Clothing Now ready for MEN and BOYS.

A superior assortment of Spring clothing.

Spring Overcoats,
Business Coats,
Pants and Vests,
at moderate prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Canal and Grand sts.

☞ Consumption.—E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 198 Bowery, has devoted his attention exclusively for the last fifteen years to the treatment of the Lungs and Throat, and his treatment has been the means of curing hundreds of persons in this City of Consumptive who were pronounced incurable and given up to die, but they are now alive and well.

☞ "The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."
—*New-York Times.*

Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

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G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 324 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
OFFER AN IMMENSE STOCK
AT LESS THAN COST.

☞ Canada Straw Hats,
Just received and for sale
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☞ Bartholf's
Patent Sewing-Machines,
For Tailors, Pant, Vest and Dressmakers, Boot and Shoe Fitters, and general use. Salesroom, No. 469 Broadway, Corner Broome-st.

☞ Hunt, Webster & Co.'s
Improved Tight-stitch Sewing Machines,
For all manufacturing purposes and for family use, are deemed preferable to any other machine.
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☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

From the National Era, Washington.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches.—We so far depart from our custom as to say of the above article that we have seen it tried, and find it an excellent preparation, in a very convenient form, for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Public speakers and singers will find them indispensable upon trial. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Household Furniture.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., store No. 23 Nassau-st., between Fine and Cedar sts., will give their personal attention to the sale of household furniture at the residence of families removing or declining housekeeping during the season. They will also have regular weekly sales at their store for the convenience of those desiring this medium of sale.

☞ Ladies' Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, 6c. per pair; ladies' gaiter boots, 12s and 14s. per pair; children's boots and shoes of all kinds. Every article at us was raised in value before the panic has now been reduced to the old prices.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 327 Canal-st.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above-celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden lane.

☞ Twelve and Fourteen Shilling Gaiters, No. 536 Bowery, (the old stand,) where every variety of Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers are kept. Also, a super or stock of Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, Rubbers, Promenade Boots, &c.
J. R. MILLER'S.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.—Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, for varicose veins, and every variety of Surgeries skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED

Frost—Avery.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 24, by the Rev. N. A. Harris, Mr. Edwin C. Frost to Kate R. Avery, all of Hoboken, N. J.

Hamilton—Phillips.—At Bristol, Penn., on Tuesday, March 23, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, George Hamilton, of New-York, to Fannie G., eldest daughter of Lymington Phillips.

DIED.

Valentine.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 24, Hannah G., wife of Nathaniel Valentine, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Oriental Lodge, No. 68, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 206 East Broadway. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Merrifield.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 25, Samuel Mathews, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, the Rev Spencer L. Family, and William, John and Alexander Mathews, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 148 Madison-st.

Boyd.—In this City, on Thursday, March 25, of consumption, Eleanor, daughter of James Boyd, aged 14 years, 6 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 13 Franklin-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Myers.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 24, Fanny Louisa, infant daughter of John and Hannah Maria Myers, aged 11 months and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 299 Broome st., on Friday afternoon, March 26, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Webb.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 24, from inflammation of the lungs, Frederick R. Webb, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 141 Montague-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4½ o'clock.

Ford.—At Little Falls, on Tuesday evening, March 16, Mrs. Sophia K. Ford, widow of Simeon Ford, Esq., formerly of Herkimer, aged 72 years.

MANTILLAS.
BRODIE'S SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,
No. 200 Canal,
AT WHOLESALE,
Is now fully assorted, of
DESIGNS, SHADES, AND QUALITIES,
Exclusively his own, in
All his own well known make.
ALL SILK, PLAIN AND TRIMMED.
DO. RICH LACE AND TRIMMED.
SILK AND LACE COMBINATION.
ALL LACE HOME MADE.
FRENCH LACE.
CHANTILLY LACE.
See his cuts of the above goods in the leading Magazines, as Harper's, Godey's, &c. &c.

GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES.
Ladies' Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens.
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
C. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

NECK TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST., NEW-YORK,
would call the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
consisting of
BYRON TIES. ALBERT TIES.
BARROIT TIES. NAPOLEON TIES.
YOUNG AMERICA TIES. (a new article.)
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS.
Also,
a complete assortment of
COTTON TIES,
JACONETS, BRILLIANTES, FRENCH PRINTS,
SCOTCH GINGHAMS, &c., &c.
Our stock comprises many entirely new and exclusive styles, just landed, and never before offered in this market, all of which will be sold
AT THE LOWEST RATES.

LONGWORTH'S CATAWBA WINES,
SPARKLING AND STILL VINTAGES 1854 AND 1855.
These vintages, now for the first time introduced to the market, are still better than many of the former growths, more delicate in flavor, peculiarly grateful in aroma, and more likely to win upon the taste at first trial than any of preceding years, fully representing Mr. Longfellow's encomiums—

"For richest and best
Is the wine of the West.
That grows by the beautiful river,
Whose sweet perfume
Fills all the room
With a benison on the giver."

Hereafter the sales of these wines will be limited to a single agency as per following card:

I have appointed Mr. Frederic S. Cozzens, of No. 73 Warren-st., New-York, my sole and exclusive agent to sell my wines in that City. What I furnish him for sale will always be pure, unmixed, and of native production.
(Signed) N. LONGWORTH.

The net cash prices for these wines will be as follows:

Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of one dozen quarts	$12 00
Sparkling Catawba, 1854 and 1855, in cases of two dozen pints	14 00
Sparkling Isabella, in cases of one dozen quarts	13 00
Still Catawba, of superior quality, in cases of one dozen quarts	9 00

A discount of 5 per cent to the trade on quantities of five cases and upwards. FREDERIC S. COZZENS, Wine Merchant, No. 73 Warren st., New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

NOS. 165 AND 167 CHAMBERS-ST.,
AND
NOS. 89 AND 91 READE-ST.
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
Late
WM. H. CARY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In view of the many unprecedented stocks now in market, offer at their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
TO CASH AND FIRST-CLASS TIME BUYERS
Throughout the Union,
Their SPRING STOCK, which is
UNPARALLELED IN AMOUNT,
UNRIVALED IN ASSORTMENT
AND
UNSURPASSED IN BARGAINS.
THIRTY YEARS' experience has enabled them to search out the best and cheapest manufacturers, both
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
To which they add the great advantages of
LARGE PURCHASES AND CASH PAYMENTS.
They solicit a thorough examination of their Goods and prices, feeling confident that they will convince each buyer, who will examine their stock, that it is for his interest to deal with them.
They particularly ask the attention of the trade to the articles named below, for which they are SOLE AGENTS viz.:
PRATT, BROS. & CO.'S IVORY COMBS.
DAVID E. NOYES & CO.'S WHITE HORN COMBS.
G. D. PERCUSSION CAPS. "GENUINE."
WASHINGTON ARMS CO.'S PISTOLS.
BRITISH STANDARD LINEN THREAD.
STEVENS & CO.'S LINEN THREAD.
WAVERLEY MILLS LINEN THREAD.
WALKER & BROS.' SPOOL COTTON.
ENTERPRISE MILLS WRITING PAPERS.
To which they add, in quantities:
WATCHES, FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,
RAZORS, SCISSORS, POCKET CUTLERY,
FANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
PERFUMERY, DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
COMBS, BRUSHES, BUTTONS, &c.
Catalogues furnished upon application.

W. & J. MORRISON,
No. 79 Chambers-st.,
Would call the attention of buyers to their unrivaled stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS
In Silk and Cotton.
BUTTONS,
BELT RIBBONS,
STAPLE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS.
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SKIRTS, &c.,
Which they are prepared to sell at
LOW PRICES for cash or approved credit.

PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for PILES. The proprietor of Dr. Witmer's *Pile Suppository* will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles. Reference will be given to more than two dozen persons in this City who were confined to their beds and this article cured them. If you are not satisfied after using one box of the SUPPOSITORY your money will be returned by the agent, No. 158 Bowery, New-York. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

REMOVAL.
GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.
Have removed from No. 177 to
NO. 260 BROADWAY,
Where they offer at reduced prices,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, AND GUN MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.
MUSKETS, CANNON, SABRES, REVOLVING AND OTHER PISTOLS.

WATSON'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES—Latest improvement. Office No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

EDWIN C. BURT,
SUCCESSOR TO
BURT, BROTHERS & CO.,
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 83 Dey-st.,
And will offer for sale an assortment of the best styles and qualities of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors extended to the former firm.
New-York, March, 1858.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APRIL NUMBER NOW READY.
HOUSEHOLD WORDS;
A MAGAZINE,
CONDUCTED BY CHARLES DICKENS.
Containing published in each month a story original, ... THE LITERARY PRODUCTION OF THE DAY. ... CHARLES DICKENS. MRS. GASKELL, ... WILKIE COLLINS, and a host of others of equal celebrity. ... Dickens's New Work, Hard Times, ... Dickens in Italy—Down among the Dutch—... Artificial Light—Fall Harvest—The Vital Point ... Dickens to Dr. Livingstone—Uncle ... Dickens—A Hymn to the Direct—At Easter—All ... Dickens—Over, Under, or Through?—Coo-ee ... Dickens—By First Packet—Shadow Embassy in the ... Dickens—Tattle-Tattle—Tattle-Moth—Wanted, A

ADJUTOR SALES.

FRANK AND STRANDS SOLD
FRANK AND STRANDS SOLD
AT AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY, 30TH INST.
AT 12 O'CLOCK.
WE SHALL SELL
FOR AMERICAN ACCOUNT
ON THE PREMISES
No. 25 Broadway,
Stone, Brick and Frame Buildings
Nos. 1 to 9 Inclusive,
Nos. 2 to 8 Inclusive,
Nos. 1 to 9 Inclusive,
Nos. 1 to 9 Inclusive,
Nos. 1 to 9

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Miscellaneous Business to be Transacted with Dispatch — Passages Marked against Absenting Col. Allaire — Movement for Obtaining Trains from other Cities — Suppression of their Principal Celebrities.

The Commissioners of Metropolitan Police met yesterday, at 3 P. M., in accordance with the previous appointment. All the members of the Board were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The charge against Frederick Marlott, of the Eighth Precinct, Brooklyn, was, on motion of Mr. SEWELL, dismissed.

The charges against C. F. Cornell, of the Twenty-fourth Precinct; Hector Moore, of the Fifteenth, and Daniel Sullivan, of the Fourth, were, on motion of Mr. SEWELL, dismissed likewise.

Mr. TILLMAN stated that the Board would remember that on a recent occasion he had made a charge against Inspector Weed, of the Second Ward, for improper conduct towards him, (the Mayor), his superior officer. Since then Mr. Weed had called on him and made an ample apology. It was with him (the Mayor's) wish, therefore, that the charge had been withdrawn, as he was satisfied that Mr. Weed had only done what he believed to be his duty. Charge withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. SEWELL reported the testimony in a large number of cases in which charges had been made against members of the force.

The complaints against Thomas Wickoff, Thomas Pringle, Samuel Fraser, Joseph A. Dazel, Thomas Felony, James Irwin, Thomas Maxwell and Peter Herbert, were dismissed.

In the case of Thomas Maguire, of the Fifth Precinct, charged with intoxication and absence from his post on two separate occasions, Mr. BOWEN recommended that he be condemned to lose thirty days' pay for the first offence, and five days' pay for each of the other two.

Mayor TIELMANN moved as an amendment that Maguire be dismissed from the department.

The amendment was lost (ostensibly on the ground that Maguire, when intoxicated, was off duty) by a vote of four against to three for it.

Mayor TIELMANN then said he would draw up a resolution, providing that henceforth, in every case where intoxication shall be proved against a policeman, the penalty shall be absolute and instantaneous dismissal.

This was agreed to, and subsequently the following resolution was offered by Mayor TIELMANN and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That hereafter, in all cases where intoxication is proved against any officer of the department at any time, on duty or off duty, he shall be dismissed.

On motion of Mr. BOWEN, officers Abbott, Gleason, Johnson, Tucker, Niven, Lang, Allen, Hyatt, and officers of the Fifth Precinct were fined in one day's pay for being absent from a fire; officer Barker, for a repetition of the same offence was fined in three days' pay.

Frederic Haralbus was proved to have been absent 6½ days from his duty, without leave of absence, or notice to his commanding officer. Mr. BOWEN moved that his pay be suspended for 11½ days. Mayor TIELMANN thought the proposed punishment inadequate, and moved that the case be laid on the table. Carried.

Samuel Hahon, Thomas Langley, —— Whitmore, for being absent from their respective posts, were censured for one days' pay.

John Thomas, for detaining a ferry-boat three-quarters of an hour searching for a deck-hand who had carelessly assaulted a passenger, was ordered to be admonished.

Mr. BOWEN announced that Michael Treschman, of the Seventeenth Precinct, had paid $50, being a reward he had received, into the Insurance Fund of the Board.

GEORGE NYE reported the evidence taken on a second hearing of the charge against Thomas Moneypenny, and recommended a confirmation of the former decision of the Board, which was a dismissal of the accused. Carried.

The Chairman also reported the case against H. T. Martine, of the Twentieth Precinct, charged with intoxication and absence from duty, to which the accused pleaded guilty. He recommended a suspension of pay in Martine's case for thirty days. Carried.

On the Chairman's recommendation the complaints against John McKean, Thomas Maxwell, Henry Farley, and F. McDermott were dismissed.

The charges against Sergeant Jackson in charges against Capt. Walling, and Officers Keller, Patterson, Argar, and Humphrey, which were sent to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. BOWEN called the attention of the Board to an extract from the New-York correspondence of the Albany Statesman, in which it is stated that a number of English and French detectives had recently arrived in this City in search of Thomas Allsop, and that they were being aided by members of the New-York Police Department in their search for that individual, with the intention of kidnapping him off to Europe. He said he thought it was proper to refer to this matter, because it was very probable that there was something in it, and it was proper that they should let these French and English detectives, and our own police, also, understand, that detestable as this man's crime might be, he was under the protection of our laws, and would be touched by them at their peril.

Mayor TIELMANN—Well, it is the first time I have heard of this thing. But do you know that the man be here?

Mr. BOWEN—I do; I have reason to believe he is here.

Mayor TIELMANN—Who is this Allsop?

General NYE—The fellow who is charged with throwing a bombshell over there at the French Emperor.

Mayor TIELMANN—Our Police, of course, will lend no aid to any nefarious practice. This man, if here, is subject to our laws; and if he is to be tried, it is by our laws that he must be tried.

Mr. BOWEN—If any one has reason to suppose that any members of this force have entered into a conspiracy to abduct this man from our shores, I hope that information of it will be given to the Commissioners of Police at once.

Mayor TIELMANN—And they will be dismissed.

Mr. BOWEN—Yes, dismissed.

General NYE brought before the Board a subject to which, he said, he had given considerable attention. His object was to get up some system whereby to obtain an exchange of daguerreotypes or photographs of the most noted criminals and suspected persons of the different cities of the United States, so that each officer in command of the police force of any of these cities might, on receiving a telegraph from this City for the arrest of any of these criminals, be enabled to refer to his book of portraits and see who the party was whose arrest was required. By numbering these portraits, and making a separate system for each city, the ends of justice might be greatly promoted, and, in addition to the saving of the expense of a personal description by telegraph, a much more certain and accurate mode of proceeding would be secured. For instance, if it was wanted to telegraph to Cincinnati for the arrest of a burglar from this City, all that would have to be said would be: "Arrest No. 2 (for instance) burglar, from this City;" then the officer at Cincinnati would only have to turn to his book from New-York and see No. 2, which would be a much better guide to the criminal's detection than a verbal description of his person.

In connection with this, Gen. NYE offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be instructed to open a correspondence with the Chief of Police, or such officers as may be in command of the Police force of each of the principal cities of the United States, to determine upon some plan whereby an exchange of daguerreotypes or photographs of noted criminals or suspected persons may be procured, which are to be numbered, commencing with one, so that the officer of any city can telegraph to another the number to arrest.

Mr. BOWEN asked how much the photographing would cost.

Gen. NYE—It costs no more for photographing than for daguerreotyping, and when you once have a photograph you can make as many copies of it as you please.

Mayor TIELMANN—It might be important to make such an exchange with some of the European cities.

Gen. NYE—Well, we can do that just as well.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and immediately thereafter the Board went into secret session.

The Recorder's Office—The Kidnapping Case —The Parties Held to Bail.

The case of the People *vs.* EDGAR (a lottery-policy case) was to have been argued before the Recorder yesterday. Ex-Recorder SMITH, counsel for the defendant, was in attendance, but, owing to the absence of witnesses, the investigation had to be postponed till Tuesday next at 1 P. M.

The Tradesmen's Bank case, on the Recorder's books for examination, yesterday, was also postponed till Wednesday next at 11 A. M.

Application was made to the Recorder to receive bail in the case of a man named LILLY, charged with grand larceny. On investigation the bail offered proved to be unsatisfactory, and was, of course, rejected. It is the Recorder's fixed intention always to refuse to take bail in a case of felony, unless the person offering himself as surety possesses real estate in the City and county of New-York, free and unincumbered, worth double the amount of the sum for which he proposes to offer himself.

The next case brought before the Recorder was the kidnapping case reported in yesterday's TIMES, in which JAMES F. FISHER, alias HENRY HOWARD, and Miss ANNA BRAHARD, alias MRS. ANNA HOWARD, are charged with decoying a young colored girl, named SARAH TAYLOR, alias HASKINS, to Washington, for the purpose of selling her into slavery. These parties appeared yesterday in the Recorder's office, in the custody of officer BARRY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who arrested them at Elkton's Mills, Maryland, on a requisition from the Governor, who brought them on Tuesday to this City. An indictment having been found against them by the Grand Jury in the last term of the Court of Sessions, nothing was left for the Recorder yesterday, but to fix the bail, which he placed at $5,000 each. As it was not forthcoming, they were committed to the Tombs. The girl TAYLOR and her mother were held as witnesses in the sum of $100 each. Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN and Dr. MCCREA SMITH became their sureties. The trial will come off sometime during the April Term of the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner FISHER is a young man, not over 27 years of age, and quite genteel in appearance. The woman BRAHARD, his confederate, is apparently older. The case promises to be interesting.

THE PAUDEEN HOMICIDE.

Cunningham not Admitted to Bail—Application for his Release to be made to the Supreme Court.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM was brought before Coroner GAMBLE at noon yesterday, at the Tombs, to hear the decision upon his application to be admitted to bail. Only three persons were present besides the Coroner, the prisoner and his counsel, and the reporters. The prisoner was smoking a cigar, and showed as little concern as at any time since his arrest. The Coroner addressed him briefly, stating that he had been arrested on a charge of homicide, and that a Coroner's Jury had declared that he was not justified in taking Paudeen's life. He (the Coroner) had consulted with the District Attorney, and, after mutually weighing the evidence, they had decided to deny his application to be admitted to bail. He would ask him a few questions, which he was at liberty to answer or not, and then formally remand him to prison. The Coroner then proceeded to ask the prisoner the following questions, his replies to which are annexed:

Question—What is your name? *Answer*—DANIEL CUNNINGHAM.

Q.—How old are you? A.—23.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—Corner of Broadway and White-street.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Cooper.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—I had no difficulty with Paudeen; he tackled me and attempted to pull me over the counter. Feeling that my life was in danger, I shot him in self-defence. By advice of counsel, I decline to make any further statements.

Ex Judge Phillips, counsel for Cunningham, stated that he should make application to-day, before one of the Supreme Court Judges, on writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*, for his release. The health of Cunningham was such that imprisonment for even a short period would endanger his life. Cunningham was removed to his cell.

The Greenwich-street Murder—The Case of O'Connell.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Jan. 24.

The Counsel who appeared for MAURICE O'CONNELL at the request of the prosecuting Attorney, who was absent from the City on account of ill-health, stated in a letter addressed to the Governor that on looking into the case preparatory to the trial, he had come to the conclusion "that the strong probabilities were that the boys went to the cellar where the deceased was, under the impression that it was a house of ill-fame, and that as such they might take liberties which elsewhere they probably would not have attempted; that the woman was held by the throat with no intention to take life, and ignorant, perhaps, that the deceased was afflicted with goitre. Without in the least intending to extenuate the crime, it presented itself to my then and still unbiased judgment as a proper case to take a plea of manslaughter in the first degree. Such a plea was proffered and put in by Mr. CLINTON, who appeared as the counsel for the prisoner. The next day the friends of O'CONNELL seemed to blame Mr. CLINTON so seriously, that the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, and myself, determined to make no opposition to a motion by Mr. CLINTON on behalf of O'CONNELL to withdraw the plea—the Court granted the motion, the trial was had, the verdict followed, and the prisoner and his friends repent of their folly—and are now, with me, pleading for mercy." He added that he did not ask forgiveness, but mitigation—that he was not among the number who thought the punishment of death for the offence of deliberate murder should not be inflicted. Where, however, the intent does not exist, and the killing may be reasonably and fairly presumed to have been unintentional, there is strong reason for interposition to relax the death penalty. True, where one is engaged in the perpetration of a felony, when death ensues, he is by the law guilty of murder, and justly so; yet in this case the law has had its way, and justice might be tempered with mercy, which does not fully absolve but punishes severely. The prisoner is a youth of about 16 years.

After a due consideration of the facts thus set forth, Governor KING decided, wisely and justly, we think, to grant the commutation asked for. The following is a copy of his letter to the Sheriff:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 20, 1858.

SIR: I have carefully considered the testimony in the case of MAURICE O'CONNELL, convicted of the murder of TERESA SPITZLERIN, and the earnest recommendations to mercy by the jury that convicted him, by the Judge who sentenced him, as well of the prosecuting officers, all pleading in the strongest manner for a mitigation of his sentence; and urging, among other considerations, the extreme youth of the prisoner as a reason for mercy; and yielding to their intercession in his behalf, my previous impression that the aggravated nature of O'CONNELL's crime demanded the enforcement of the extreme penalty of the law, I hereby commute the sentence of death pronounced against him to imprisonment for life in the State Prison at Sing Sing, and herewith transmit the authentic documents for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed.) JOHN A. KING.

To JAMES C. WILLETT, Esq., Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

City Items.

There was a most brilliant and beautiful exhibition of bunting in the East River yesterday, which caused a good deal of speculation among the Brooklyn passengers as to the meaning of such a flaunting display of flags and pennons. There were lying at the wharves of the old Black-ball Line of Liverpool packets five of the noble ships belonging to the line, and all of them were most gaily dressed with flags, which flashed upon the sunny air with a very brilliant effect. The cause of the display was the marriage of a daughter of Captain MARSHALL, the proprietor of the line. It is not often that a bridal is commemorated by such a splendid exhibition.

Physicians would do well to look after the bill that permits them to make dissections under proper regulations. The culpable carelessness of medical students in both New-York and Brooklyn have added two bad arguments—but they are likely to prove effective ones—to the parties in the Legislature, who are just now moving all in their power to repeal the "act to promote medical science." The act is just, wise and necessary. It should not be expunged without strong protests.

About thirty female street-walkers were arrested last evening in Broadway and the adjacent streets for disorderly conduct by the Police of the Fifth Precinct. About 10 o'clock last night Capt. HAUSMES, of the Fifth Precinct, with a squad of his Police, made a descent upon the house, known as "the Club," at No. 110 West Broadway, near Franklin-street, and arrested all the inmates, including some dozen prostitutes and their male companions. They will all be arraigned for examination at the Tombs at 7 o'clock this morning.

TWO pugilists, MCCARTY and FROST—better known as "Piggy"—got into an altercation on Wednesday evening, at the corner of Broadway and Howard-street. MCCARTY was severely beaten. A number of noted bullies, armed with pistols, formed a ring, and had it all their own way for some time, as no policemen appeared. The affray grew out of a difference of opinion relative to the late fatal encounter between Paudeen and CUNNINGHAM. No arrests were made.

A fire occurred at 1½ P. M. yesterday, in the book and stationery store of DEMAREST & Co., No. 135 Eighth-avenue. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $1,000, which is covered by insurance in the Lenox Insurance Company. The fire originated from matches, which a child was playing with.

A young man named JAMES FITZGERALD died yesterday at No. 220 West Sixteenth-street. He worked at a paper-hanging factory, and is believed to have died from the effects of the inhalation and absorption of arsenite of copper. An inquest will be held to-day.

Regular meetings have been held through the week at the Assembly Rooms, under the direction of Rev. J. V. HIMES, which will be continued to-day, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. There is also a meeting on Sunday at the same hours, and also in the evening. The numbers in attendance have not been large, but the revival spirit has pervaded the meetings.

Professor ELIE CHARLIER delivered the second of his admirable lectures in the French language yesterday at the Spingler Institute. His subject was CHAMBAUDELAND, and his audience were delighted with the lecturer's handling of his subject.

The Prayer-meeting at Burton's old Theatre was crowded to excess ten minutes before the time of opening (12 o'clock) yesterday. Rev. Dr. KANE presided. The interest does not flag at all in this or any of the other prayer meetings, as far as we can gather.

It is said that there are more than three hundred fishermen reckoned among the converts at Rockaway, L. I.

The *Independent* is urging all friends of the great Tract Enterprise to come up on the 12th of May next and settle, by their united wisdom, the policy of the American Tract Society. It says:

"Let, therefore, leading men from all sections of the country make it a point to be present at the next anniversary to discuss that policy. Let the churches arrange to defray the expenses of their pastors—who are life-members—for that purpose. Let association of ministers delegate the wisest and ablest of their number to be here at that time. The first condition of the future safety of the Society is the *presence of wise and faithful men at the meeting on the 12th of May.* There are no *annual* members of the Tract Society. Every life-member, made such by the payment of $30 at one time for that specified purpose, is entitled to vote for President, Secretary and Directors, but *not* for the Executive Committee. Every life-director, made such by the payment at one time of $50 for that object, is entitled also to vote in the Board of Directors for the Executive Committee. The election ought not to be held in a crowded church. It should proceed quietly, with proper legal tests, throughout the whole day, at the Tract House. Will the present Committee abide that issue?

A correspondent of the *Post* says: "The Executive Committee of the (public) Evening Schools lately concocted an ingenious plan to get up a good dinner. They taxed the teachers from $3 to $5 each. Many of them were poor girls, to whom this was a serious burden. $50 was taxed on the teachers of two particular schools, within my knowledge. Before the plan was entirely carried through, the Board of Education heard of it, and quashed it. This was just about the time that Miss LEWIS, one of the taxed teachers, lost her life by her clothes taking fire. Miss LEWIS was a persevering, worthy young woman, and her family so poor in this world's goods that she frequently went to her duty at school in the morning, without breakfast. Now comes the most interesting part of our little story: The teachers who were saved the dinner-tax by the interference of the Board of Education, voluntarily contributed the whole, amounting to $300, to the family of Miss LEWIS. So sweet an act of kindness may almost cover with charity the Executive Committee whose dinner-scheme suggested the sum so beautifully bestowed."

Police Intelligence.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER ARRESTED.—Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning, Edward Cunningham, a young man, was arrested in Mulberry-street, charged with taking the life of a man named Wm. Mitchell, at No. 57 Worth-street, some three years ago. After the murder, Cunningham fled from the City, and has kept away ever since. A reward of $200 was offered for his detection. The prisoner denies being the murderer. Wm. Mitchell was shot in the forehead with a revolver, and died instantly. The difficulty grew out of a drunken row.

A YOUTHFUL CULPRIT.—John Little, a boy 12 years of age, was arrested on Wednesday evening, charged with stealing $210 in bank bills, and two checks, one for $48 and one for $25, from a safe in the store of George A. Merwin, No. 97 Barclay-street. A portion of the money was found in the possession of the boy, and some in the hands of a man named John Brown, at No. 73 Allen-street. Both were locked up for examination.

DESCENT ON A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—About 1 yesterday morning a squad of Sixth Ward policemen, headed by Sergeant Lyons, made a descent on a den of prostitution in the basement of No. 52 Centre-street. The proprietor of the place and six girls were taken in custody.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—EDWARD LYONS, in jail for larceny from the store of SIDNEY FISHER, was brought before the Police Court yesterday afternoon, as a fugitive from justice from New-York. It was alleged that on the 5th March inst. he was held for trial in the Second District Police Court, New-York, for larceny of three gold studs, of the value of $30, and gave bail in $500, PATRICK MCGRORY becoming his surety. Upon learning that he had left New-York, MCGORY constituted GEORGE W. PEABODY, counsel of LYONS, as his attorney to recover him and deliver him up. PEABODY came to this city yesterday morning without learning of the arrest on another larceny, and exhibited the bail bond and other papers, hoped to carry LYONS back with him. Finding that would not be sufficient, a complaint was made against LYONS, for the larceny in New-York, and his delivery was urged, as a fugitive from justice. The papers were supposed to be all correct, and the evidence of Capt. KEARNY was given as to admissions of LYONS, but the Court declined giving him up, except on an executive warrant, through a requisition of the Governor of New-York. The case was accordingly postponed two weeks in $600 bail. At the time assigned, the larceny for which he is held in $1,000 here will be before the Grand Jury, and it is understood a warrant has been issued on a case in which he was defaulted at the February term of the Municipal Court. It may be doubted whether under such circumstances he will be given up.—*Boston Bee.*

Letter from Johnny Lyng.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the account of the funeral of PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN (otherwise called Paudeen) in yesterday's TIMES, my house, at which that funeral took place, is described as a "drinking saloon," and it is represented that a picture of a bull dog hung at one end of my front parlor and of a race horse at the other. I reside with my family (consisting of my wife, mother-in-law, two sons, a daughter, and two brothers-in-law) at No. 555 Houston-street. It is strictly a private residence, and in no sense a "drinking saloon" or public house of any kind. Moreover, not a glass of liquor was drank in my house during the time Paudeen's body lay there. As to the pictures there is so much truth as this in the statement. I have a picture of a white terrier and one of a King Charles spaniel. They were presents from friends. A fine painting of *Tuscony* is also on the wall.

By inserting the above you will confer a favor on yours, &c., JOHN R. LYNG.

MARCH 25, 1858.

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

I understand that several persons are traveling about the City and country, representing themselves as agents for WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, and selling the same by the gallon and pipe.

I beg leave to caution hotel-keepers and the public against these impostors.

The genuine Schnapps is only sold in quart and pint bottles, with the proprietor's name on the bottle and cork, and a *fac simile* of his signature on the label.

I would advise all persons who have been swindled by these impostors to refuse payment, on the ground of fraud, as the debt cannot be collected by law.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

PLACE AUX DAMES!—Make way for the ladies! Americans are celebrated for their gallantry, and here is a chance to exhibit it. MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the popular authoress of the original story of "The Bride of an Evening," has been proffered a benefit, on account of the astonishing success of the drama, at Barnum's Museum. It comes off this evening, and she will be present, herself, on the occasion. The "Bride" is presented, besides, this afternoon. Do not fail to see this performance.

[Advertisement.]

HURRA FOR THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING!—The greatest American drama ever produced—the most popular one ever written—the most attractive ever witnessed in New-York. Gotten up with a magnificence beyond all example, and presented with an ability and perfection to correspond, it fairly overflows Barnum's Museum with applauding people every day. It is repeated this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

BY "Jessie Brown" at Purdy's National Theatre continues the great centre of attraction in theatricals; night after night the house is crowded to overflowing, and many are unable to gain admission. To-night it is to be repeated, with the nautical drama of "Ben Bolt" and farce of "Persecuted Dutchman," a divertissement by the Carlo Family and dancing make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Call at the great depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO SUCCEED IN LIFE.—Wear KNOX's hats. His Spring style has just been issued. Price four dollars. No. 212 Broadway.

New-Jersey Items.

The annual examination of the Public Schools of Jersey City, was concluded yesterday with the Primary Department of No. 1. Much interest has been manifested by the public, and the exercises have been witnessed by crowded assemblages of citizens. The total number of pupils registered in the two schools during the year was 2,019, and the average attendance was 1,262. There were 20 colored pupils registered, and 25 the average attendance.

The beggars frequenting the ferry boats have of late increased to such an extent, and the annoyance to passengers in consequence has become so great, that the Jersey City Ferry Company have resolved hereafter to exclude all mendicants and peddlers from their boats. Repeated efforts have heretofore been made to abate the nuisance, which have been only partially successful, in consequence of the interference of sympathizing passengers, but the Company are now determined to detail a force to attend to the duty sufficient to overcome all opposition. Officer CLARK is attending to the matter at present.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey yesterday gave a decision in the case of Messrs. EDMUND CHARLES, JOHN IRELAND and CHARLES CLINTON, who were last Fall dismissed from the Board of Water Commissioners by the Hoboken Council. The case was brought up on a certiorari to remove the proceedings of the Mayor and Council, and the decision of the

STOCKS BOARD.

$2,000	Corp. Stock 6s	93	
4,000	Cor. Stock 6s	93	
10,000	Ga. & Ch. R. 7s	84½	
1,000	Mil City 7s	84½	
3,000	Q. St. P. & Fon du Lac R. R. 6s	73	
10,000	T. H. & R. R. 10s	30	
5,000	Rec. & Mil. R. 8s	63	
1,000	Wheeling City 6s	87½	
2,000	St. Louis Co. 6s	74½	
2,000	do	74	
1,000	N. & Chat R. 6s	70½	
5,000	N. Y. & E. R. R. 7s	83	
	10 Mor. & W. R. scrip	65½	
	10 Am. Exchange Bk	105½	
	20 Import. & Trad. Bk	99½	
	20 Bank of Commerce	102	
	10 Harlem Railroad	12	
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